SPARE PARTS MASTER

DIGITAL DIARY

CASIO SF-4000

OPERATION MANUAL
MANUAL DE OPERACION

英 西 N

CASIO®

Foreword

Congratulations on your purchase of the Casio SF-4000. This innovative personal data storage device features sophisticated functions as well as simplified operations. In order to make the most of your purchase, be sure to read this manual carefully and keep it on hand for later reference.

Main Features

- **Telephone Directory Function** — Storage of names, telephone numbers, addresses,or any other type of list data.
- **Memo Function** — Up to 96 characters per item; speedy recall using one of four handy search methods.
- **Calendar Function** — Built-in electronic calendar covering 1901 through 2099.
- **Schedule Function** — Management of running daily schedule, full month schedule, and detailed schedule.
- **Calculator Function** — Useful 10-digit calculator.

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1 Before Beginning Operation

1-1 Precautions

The following points should be noted to allow the many years of use for which this unit is designed.

Avoid direct sunlight, high humidity, and temperature extremes.

Avoid liquids and moisture.
Don't use thinner, benzine or other volatile agents to clean the exterior of the unit.

Don't use a pen, pencil, or other sharp object to press keys.

Don't place heavy objects on the unit.

Never try to take the unit apart.

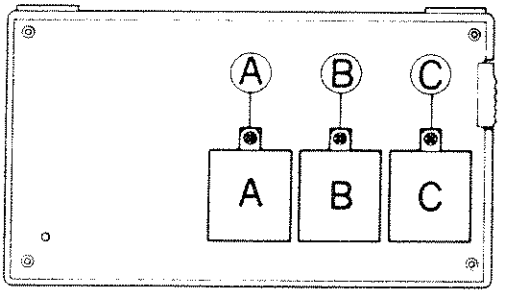
Avoid dropping the unit and other strong impacts.

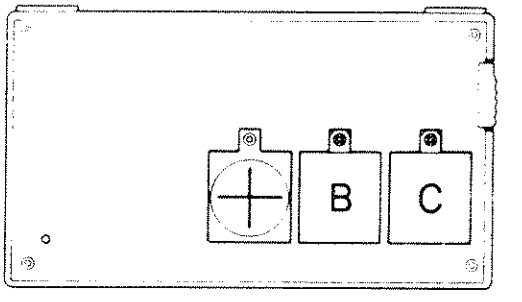
- If servicing is necessary, contact the original store or a nearby dealer.
- Note that the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for any loss or claims by third parties which may arise through the use of this unit.
- Note that the manufacturer assumes no responsibility for any damages incurred as a result of data loss caused by malfunctions, repairs or battery replacements. Physical records of important data should be prepared to protect against such data losses.

1-2 Changing Batteries

This unit is powered by three lithium batteries (CR2025). Low battery power is indicated by a dim display, when the contrast is set to its strongest setting. Replace batteries as soon as possible after weakened batteries are noticed. Notice that the batteries of this unit are used for both normal operation and memory back up. Be sure to follow the sequence described below to avoid the loss of data while replacing batteries. Also, batteries should be replaced at least once every two years no matter how much they have been used. Also note that removing more than one battery from the unit at the same time can cause data stored in memory to be changed. **Remove batteries one at a time only.**

1. Switch the power of the unit OFF and remove the four screws holding the back cover in place.
2. Remove screw Ⓐ and battery cover A. Then remove the old battery.
3. Wipe off a new battery with a dry cloth and load it into the unit with the positive pole (⊕) facing upwards.
4. Press down on battery with the battery cover A and replace screw Ⓐ.
5. Repeat steps 1. through 4. to replace batteries B and C.
6. Replace the back cover of the unit and fasten it in place using the four screws.
7. Switch the power of the unit ON and adjust the contrast using the procedures described on page 5.





IMPORTANT

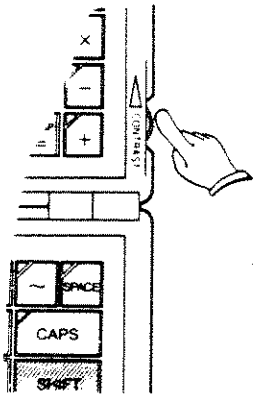
- Never allow batteries to come into contact with direct heat. Doing so can cause them to explode.
- Be sure to load batteries with positive poles facing upwards.
- Keep batteries out of the reach of small children. Contact a physician immediately if swallowed.

1-3 Auto Power OFF

An auto power OFF function automatically switches the power of the unit OFF approximately six minutes after the last key operation. Power can be switched back on either by pressing the [AC ON] key or by switching power OFF and then ON again. The contents of the independent memories are not cleared when the power is switched OFF, but mode settings ([IN], [S], [⊶]) are cleared.

1-4 Adjusting the Display Contrast

Rotating the contrast dial upwards makes the characters on the display lighter, while rotating it downwards makes the characters darker.

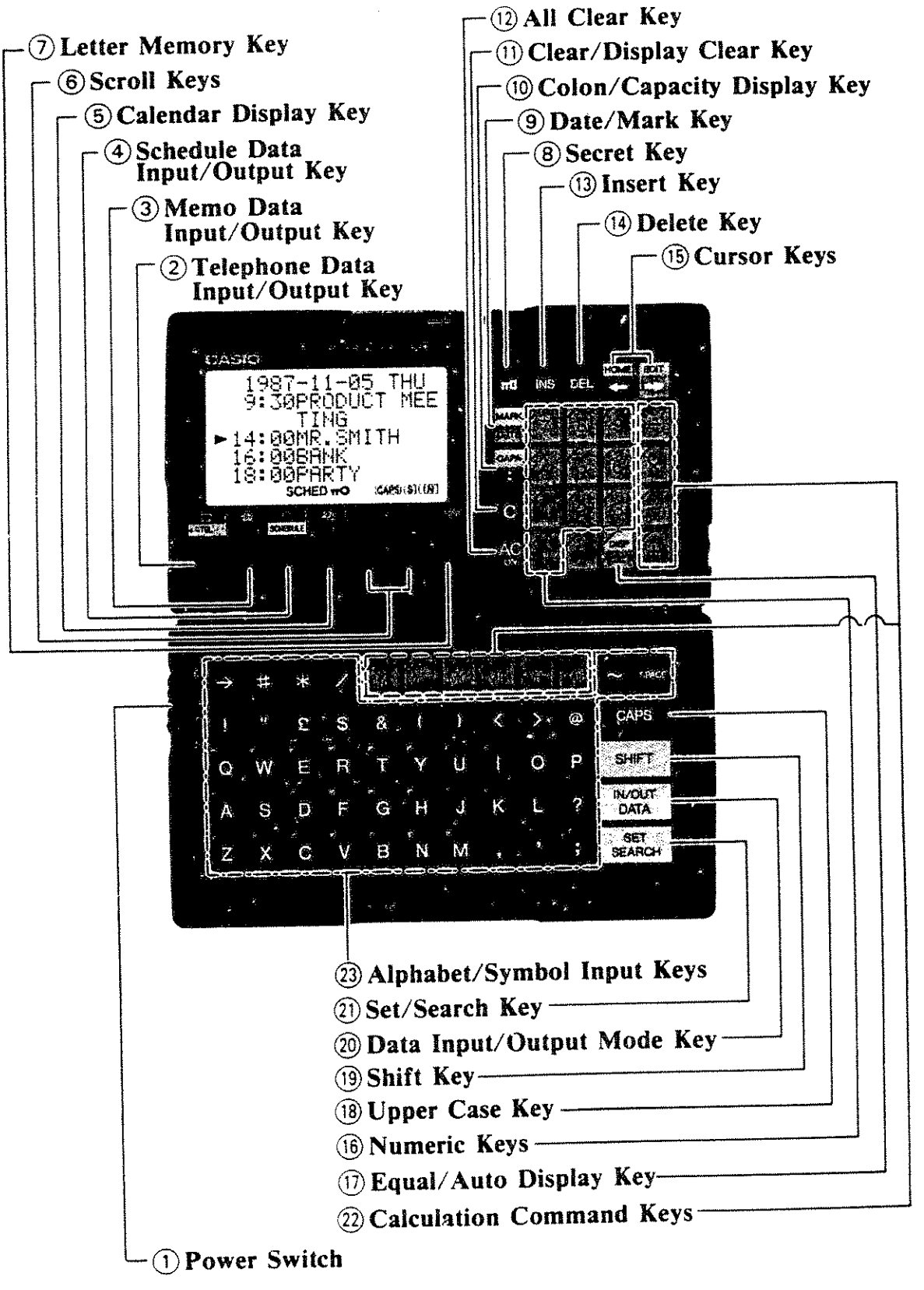


1-5 Storage Capacity

A total of 32K bytes (31,902 characters) of data can be stored in memory. The values shown in the illustration below indicate approximations of the memory capacity for each mode, when nothing is stored in other modes.

- **Telephone Directory** — Approximately 1,500 people (18 characters for name + number of each person)
- **Memo** — Approximately 1,500 entries (20 characters per entry)
- **Schedule** — Approximately 1,100 days (1 item per day, 20 characters per item)

1-6 Keys



For details on key functions, see page 7.

Key Functions

No.	Name	Function	Represent'n.
①	Power Switch	Sliding up switches power ON, while sliding down switches power OFF.	
②	Telephone Data Input/Output Key	Inputs/outputs names and telephone numbers.	
③	Memo Data Input/Output Key	Inputs/outputs general memo data such as timetables.	
④	Schedule Data Input/Output Key	Inputs/outputs schedule data.	
⑤	Calendar Display Key	Display the full-month calendar marked with the schedule register symbol.	
⑥	Scroll Keys	Scroll data on the display down (▼) and up (▲). Holding either key down scrolls the display in the respective direction at high speed.	
⑦	Letter Memory Key	Inputs and outputs often used words and phrases.	
⑧	Secret Key	Used to register a password, to call the secret area, and to return to the normal area.	
⑨	Date/Mark Key	Pressed after input of the year, month, and date for direct specification of date data in the SCHEDULE mode. Also used during data input or editing to mark data to be retained during deletion in each mode.	
⑩	Colon/Capacity Display Key	Used to enter a colon between hours and minutes during SCHEDULE input. After the SHIFT key, displays the number of characters stored in memory and the remaining memory capacity.	

No.	Name	Function	Represent'n.
⑪	Clear/Display Clear Key	Clears a numeric value input during calculations (C). When inputting data, clears the entire display (except the calendar in the schedule display) and moves the cursor to the upper left corner of the display. Also clears the S (shift) symbol if displayed.	C
⑫	All Clear Key	Clears the entire display (to show "0.") and clears the S (shift) symbol if displayed. Also clears the unit before calculations and restores power after activation of the auto power off function.	AC
⑬	Insert Key	Opens a space at the current cursor position.	INS
⑭	Delete Key	Deletes the character at the current cursor position.	DEL
⑮	Cursor Keys	Shifts the current cursor position to the left and right. Each press shifts the cursor position to the next letter in the direction indicated, while holding down either key moves the cursor at high speed. Pressing the SHIFT ← keys moves the cursor to the beginning of the line. Pressing the SHIFT → keys moves the cursor to the end of the input data. In the input mode, pressing the SHIFT → keys enters the edit mode for data correction and deletion when the cursor is not displayed.	← → HOME EDIT
⑯	Numeric Keys	Used to enter numeric values. Zero is displayed as Ø to distinguish it from the letter O in TEL, MEMO and SCHEDULE modes.	0 / 9

No.	Name	Function	Represent'n.
⑰	Equal/Auto Display Key	Enters an equals sign. After the SHIFT key, sequentially displays data in the auto display.	= DISP
⑱	Upper Case Key	Switches between upper case (indicated by CAPS on the display) and lower case characters.	CAPS
⑲	Shift Key	Enables input of upper case letters when pressed before an alphabet key. Lower case characters can be input when CAPS is shown on the display, while upper case characters can be input when CAPS is not on the display. Also enables execution of functions indicated in the shaded field at the top of certain keys when pressed preceding the key with the shaded function. Pressing enters the shift mode and causes S to appear on the display. Pressing any other key cancels the shift mode causing S to disappear from the display.	SHIFT
⑳	Data Input/ Output Mode Key	Enables data input, editing, and deletion when IN is displayed. Pressing while IN is displayed exits the input mode (IN disappears from the display) and enters the output mode.	DATA
㉑	Set/Search Key	Used in the input mode to store data to memory, and in the output mode to recall data from memory.	SET SEARCH

㉒ Calculation Command Keys
Input the indicated commands during calculations (see Calculator Function, page 58).

㉓ Alphabet/Symbol Input Keys
Input alphabetical characters, spaces, and symbols.

2 Telephone Directory Function

This function makes it possible to store names and numbers.
Up to 96 characters for the name and 90 digits for the number can be input.

2-1 Input

1. Press the [☎] key to specify the TEL mode and to show the TEL mode initial display ("**TEL**" indicated on display).
2. Press the [DATA] key to enter the input mode. "INPUT NAME:?" appears on display. ([IN] displayed)
3. Use the alphabet keys to enter a name and then press the [SET] key. Next, input the telephone number or address and press the [SET] key.

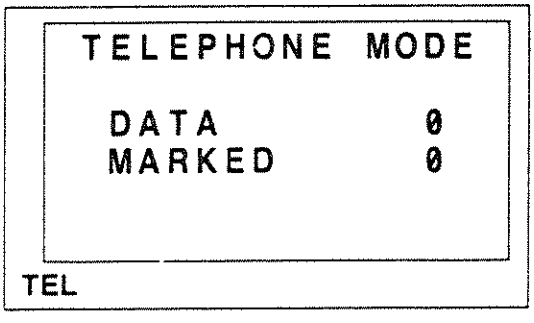
   Pressing a calculation key ([MR] , [%] , etc.) after the [☎] key has been pressed inputs the symbol noted on the key.
4. Press the [SET] key when input of the number or address is complete. The prompt "INPUT NAME:?" will appear on the display to request input of the next name, telephone number, address, etc.
5. Press the [DATA] key at the end of data input to exit the input mode. ([IN] not displayed)

- Data input using the telephone directory function are automatically arranged and stored in alphabetical order (see page 61).

Example: Input the following list.

Jackson	03-583-4111
CASEY, BOB (CASIO)	N. Y. 201-575-1451

[☎]

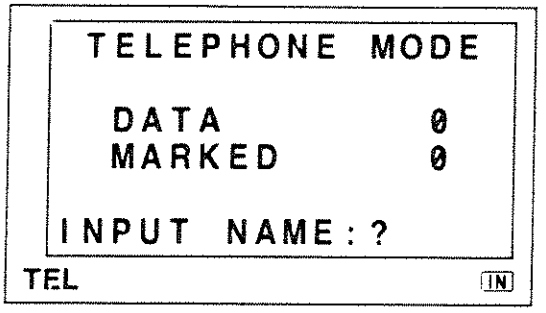


Pressing the [☎] key switches to the initial display of the TEL mode which shows the number of items stored and the number of marked items.

The display here indicates that nothing is stored and that there are no marked data items (see page 47).

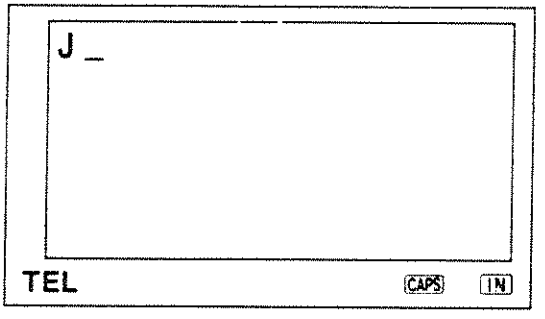
Input mode
(IN displayed)

DATA



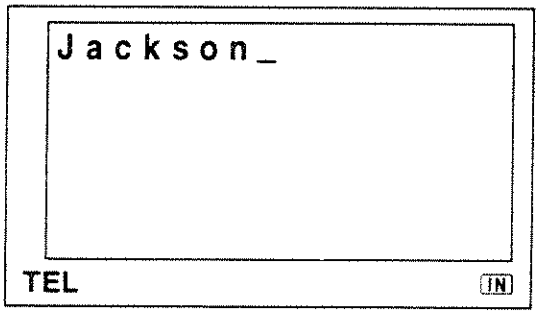
Press the DATA key to specify input mode.

CAPS **J**



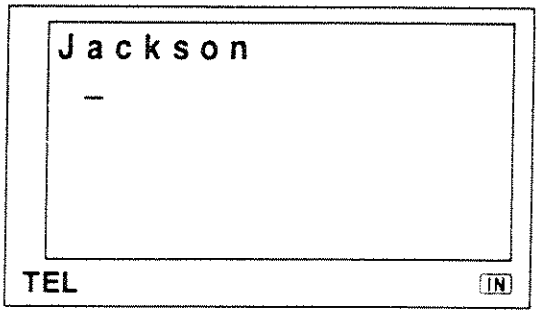
Name input.
To input upper case characters, press the CAPS key and confirm that CAPS is shown on the display.

CAPS **ACKSON**

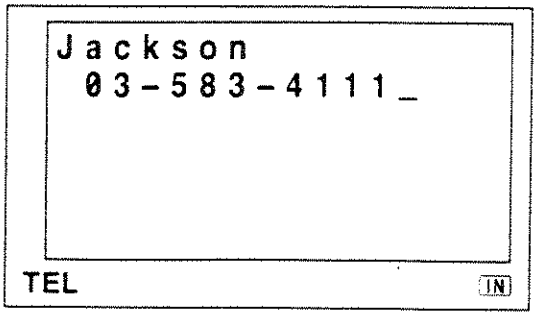


To input lower case characters, press the CAPS key again and confirm that CAPS is not on the display. (In the CAPS mode, lower alphabetic characters can also be input following the SHIFT key.)

SET

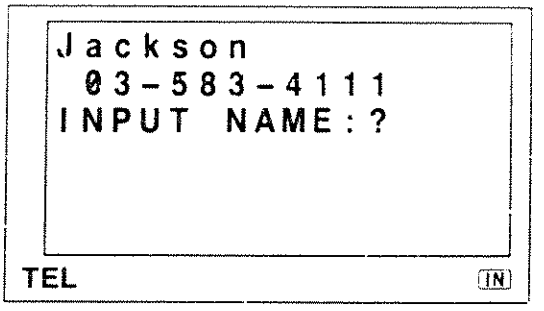


03 − 583 − 4111



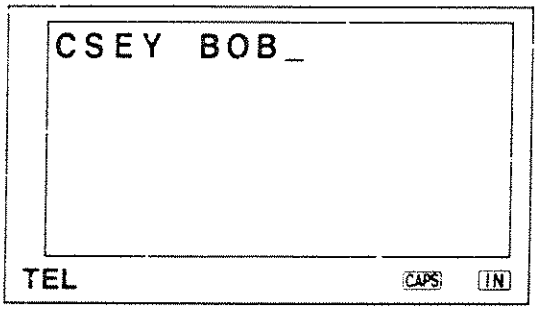
Number input is indented one space.

SET



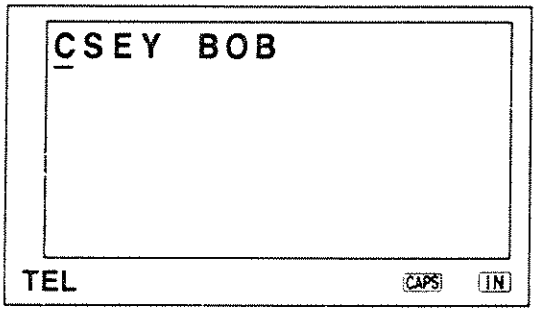
Prompt for next name (data item)

CSEY SPACE BOB



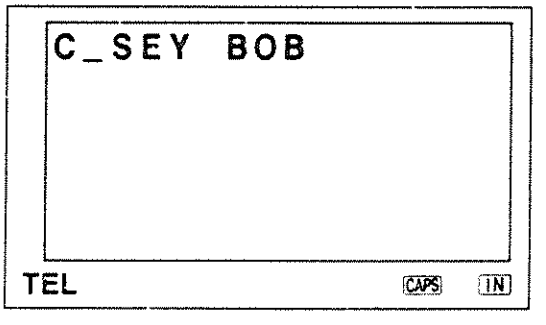
"CSEY" incorrectly input for "CASEY"

SHIFT HOME



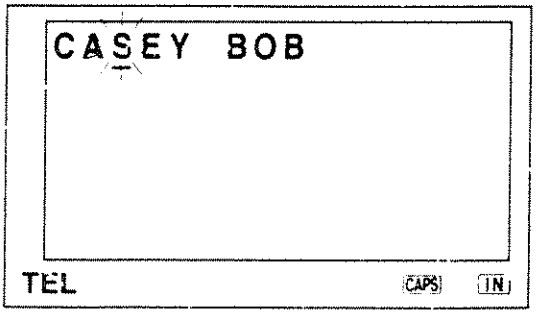
Return cursor to beginning by the SHIFT HOME keys.

→ INS

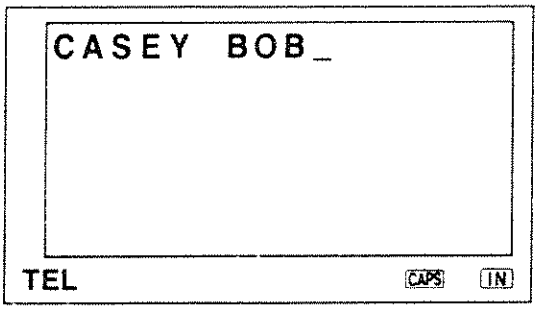


Move cursor to insert position and press the INS key. Space opens at cursor position.

A

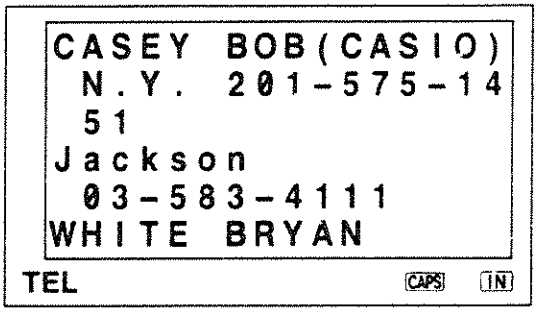


[⇨]···[⇨]



Use the [⇨] key to return to end of line.

(CASIO) [SET] N.Y.
[SPACE] 201 [−] 575
[−] 1451 [SET]



Cursor automatically advances to next line when display width is exceeded.

- Always be sure to press the [DATA] key to exit the input mode when input is complete.
- If the message "DATA NOT FOUND" appears on the display after the [SET] key is pressed when inputting data, it indicates that the unit is currently in the output mode. In this case, proceed as follows.
  1. Press the [⇦] or [⇨] key to return to the data display.
  2. Press the [DATA] key to switch to the input mode.
  3. Press the [SET] key to store the data.

  This procedure can also be used in the MEMO mode and SCHEDULE mode.
- Entered data can be changed before input using the [SET] key by pressing the [C] key and reinputting from the beginning.
- Once input is complete, follow the output procedures outlined in the following section to review the input data. For details on editing stored data, see page 40.

2-2 Output

2-2-1 Preparation

The data included in the following table will be used in this section to explain the output function. First enter the following list using the proper input procedures.

	NAME	NUMBER		NAME	NUMBER
①	Jackson	03-583-4111	⑥	MARTIN, ERIC	011-231-2343
②	WHITE, BRYAN	0552-73-3111	⑦	EDWARDS, DAVE	0486-66-2150
③	CASEY, BOB (CASIO)	N. Y. 201-575-1451	⑧	TAYLOR, RAY (CASIO)	092-411-2684
④	LLOYD, KEN	06-632-2151	⑨	SMITH, CHARLIE	03-862-4141
⑤	ROGERS, BILL	045-211-0821	⑩	ANDERSON, JOHN	0262-28-9360

Once all of the sample data have been entered, press the [DATA] key to return to the output mode.

2-2-2 Search

Four different search procedures can be used to locate specific data.

1 Sequential Search
2 Direct Search
3 Initial Search
4 Random Search

1 Sequential Search

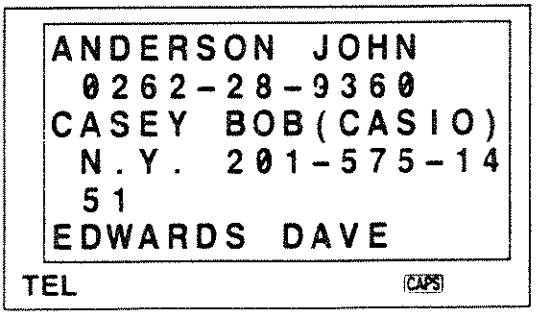
After pressing the [TEL] key to enter the TEL mode, press the [▼] key to recall the data from the beginning or the [▲] key to recall the data from the end. Since data are automatically arranged and stored alphabetically, the sample data should appear in the order:

⑩ → ③ → ⑦ → ① ··· ②

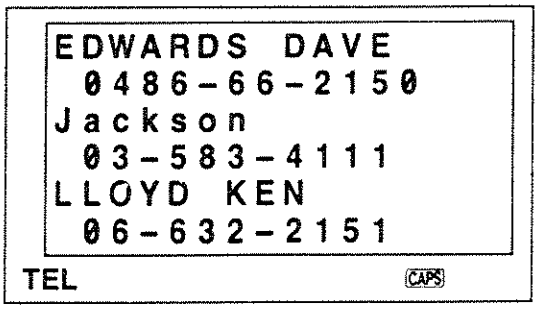
The [▼] (forward) and [▲] (reverse) keys can be used to scroll through the stored data items. Holding down either of these keys also allows high speed scrolling through the data.

Example: Locate the Ken Lloyd's telephone number.

Output mode
([IN] not displayed)
[TEL][▼]



▼ ▼ ▼ ▼



The data can be scrolled by pressing the ▼ key.

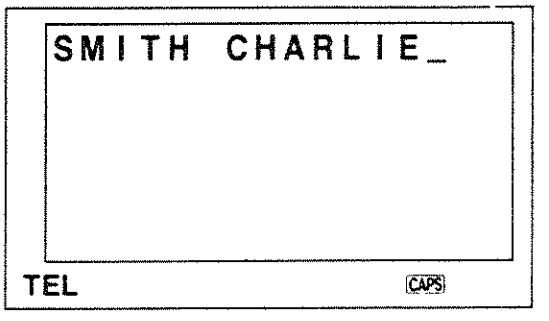
2 Direct Search

Directly inputting a name and then pressing the SEARCH key displays the data for the specified name.

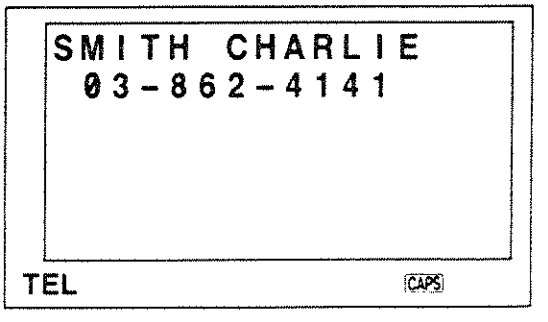
Example: What is Charlie Smith's telephone number?

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

TEL SMITH
SPACE CHARLIE



SEARCH



Charlie Smith's telephone number is displayed.

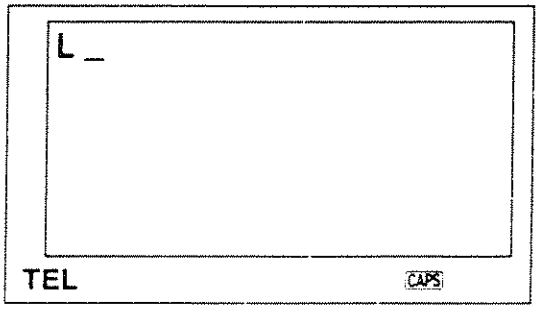
3 Initial Search

Inputting a single letter and pressing the SEARCH key locates the data item which begins with the specified character. This type of search is useful when the name to be located is long or when a large volume of data is stored.

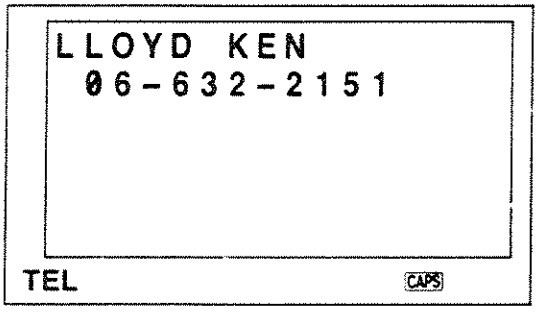
Example: What is Ken Lloyd's telephone number?

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

☎ L



SEARCH



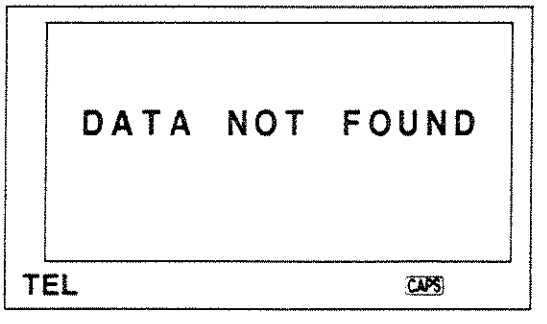
Ken Lloyd's telephone number

Two or more characters can also be specified for Initial Search.

"DATA NOT FOUND" is displayed when the specified string cannot be located within the stored data items (because it does not exist or it was specified incorrectly).

Example:

☎ F SEARCH



Press the AC or C key to clear the "DATA NOT FOUND" display.

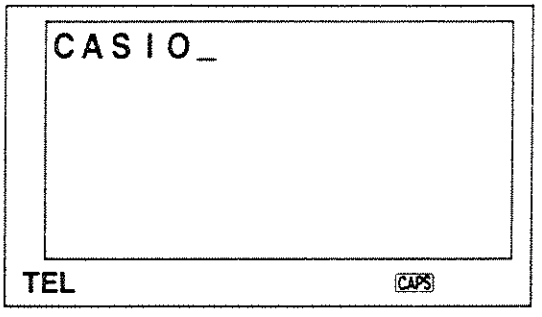
4 Random Search

This function is used to input characters, symbols or numbers for recall of all data items that contain the input. This is used, for example, to recall the data for all individuals who work for a certain company, have a particular area code, live in a certain district and so on.

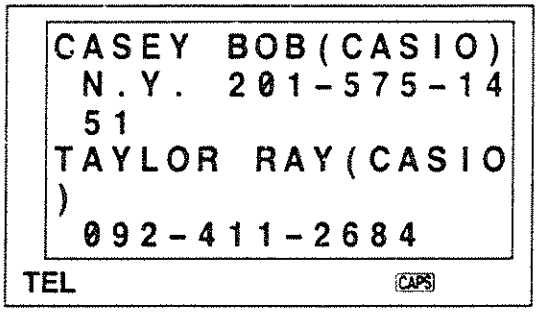
Example: What is the telephone number of the individual who works for CASIO?

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

[☎] **CASIO**



[SHIFT] [SEARCH]



After data are recalled using direct search, initial search or random search, pressing the [SEARCH] key switches to sequential search starting from the recalled data on the display.

3 Memo Function

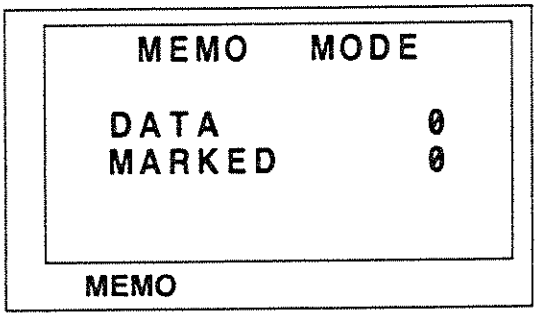
The memo function allows storage of any type of data, including memorandums, lists or tables. Up to 96 characters can be input for each data item. Unlike the telephone directory function and the schedule function, input data is stored in the order that it is input.

3-1 Input

1. Press the [MEMO] key to specify the MEMO mode and to show the MEMO mode initial display ("**MEMO**" indicated on display).
2. Press the [DATA] key to enter the input mode. "INPUT MEMO:?" appears on display. ([IN] displayed)
3. Enter the data to be stored.
4. Press the [SET] key to input the data. The prompt "INPUT MEMO:?" will appear on the display to request input of the next memo (data item).
5. Press the [DATA] key at the end of data input to exit the input mode. ([IN] not displayed)

Example: Input the exchange rate: 1 pound = 1.6 dollars

[MEMO]

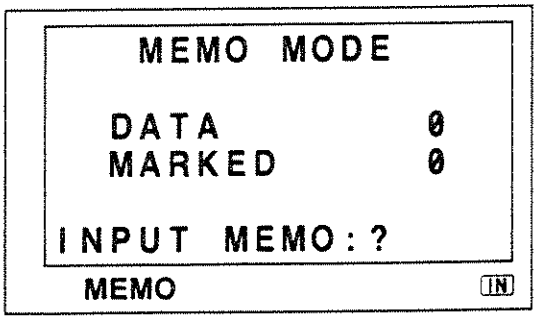


Pressing the [MEMO] key switches to the initial display of the MEMO mode which shows the number of items stored and the number of marked items.

The display here indicates that nothing is stored and that there are no marked data items (see page 47).

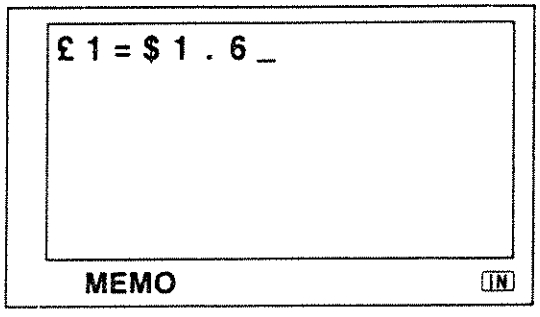
Input mode ([IN] displayed)

[DATA]

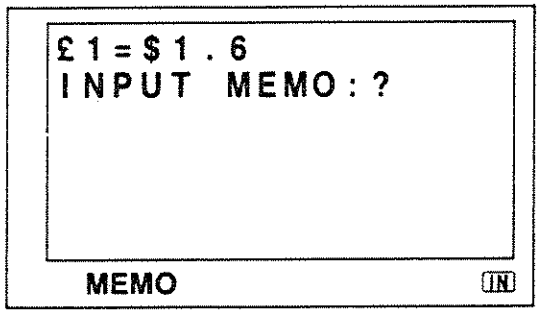


Press the [DATA] key to specify input mode. "INPUT MEMO:?" displayed.

£ 1 [=] $1.6



[SET]



Input complete. "INPUT MEMO:?" prompts input of next memo (item).

- Always be sure to press the [DATA] key to exit the input mode when input is complete.
- If the message "DATA NOT FOUND" appears on the display after the [SET] key is pressed when inputting data, it indicates that the unit is currently in the output mode. In this case, proceed as follows.

  1. Press the [⇦] or [⇨] key to return to the data display.
  2. Press the [DATA] key to switch to the input mode.
  3. Press the [SET] key to store the data.

  This procedure also can be used in the TEL mode and SCHEDULE mode.
- See page 40 for details on editing stored data.

3-2 Output

3-2-1 Preparation

The data included in the following list will be used in this section to explain the output function. Input the sample data following the procedures outlined in the preceding section.
Once all of the sample data have been entered, press the [DATA] key to return to the output mode.

£1 = $1.6
NEW YORK → LONDON
AIRLINE SCHEDULE
10:00 25 45
12:05 30 50
SHOPPING LIST
TOWEL T-SHIRT
FARE (MAY) £500 ~ 750

NOTE:
Press [SET] after inputting each data item defined by line. After inputting each data item defined by dashed line, press [SPACE] to move cursor until the first position of the next line and enter the next data item. Press [CAPS] before inputting upper characters.

3-2-2 Search

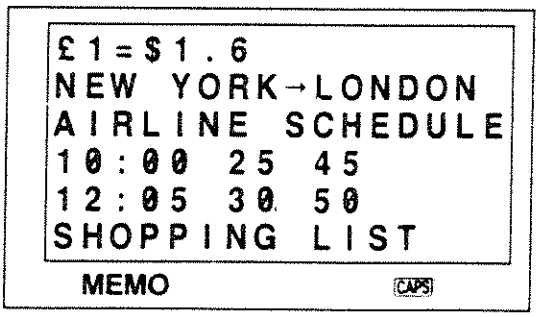
Four different search procedures can be used to locate specific data.
1 Sequential Search
2 Direct Search
3 Initial Search
4 Random Search

1 Sequential Search

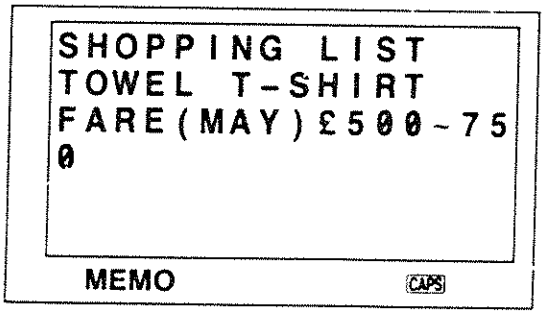
After pressing the [MEMO] key to enter the MEMO mode, press the [▼] key to recall the data from the beginning or the [▲] key to recall the data from the end. Holding down either key scrolls through the data at high speed.

Example: Locate the data item giving the air fare.

Output mode
([IN] not didplayed)
[MEMO][▼]



[▼] [▼]



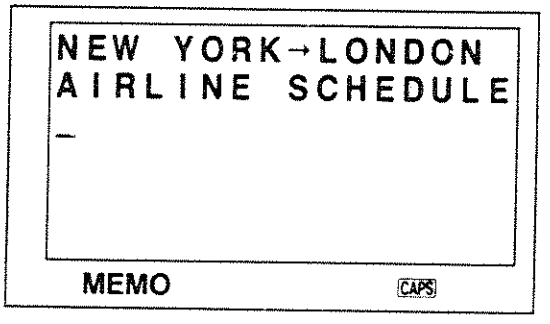
2 Direct Search

Recalls data according to a specified title which is input using the SEARCH key.

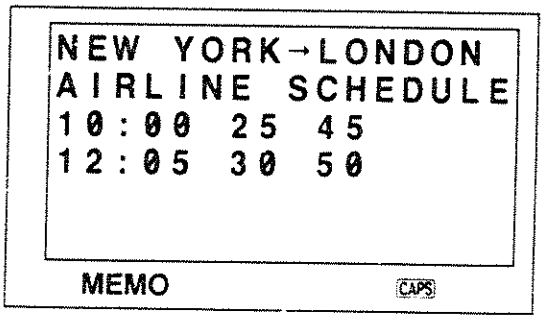
Example: Recall NEW YORK → LONDON AIRLINE SCHEDULE

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

[A] NEW [SPACE]
YORK→LONDON
[SPACE] AIRLINE [SPACE]
SCHEDULE



[SEARCH]



AIRLINE SCHEDULE data displayed.

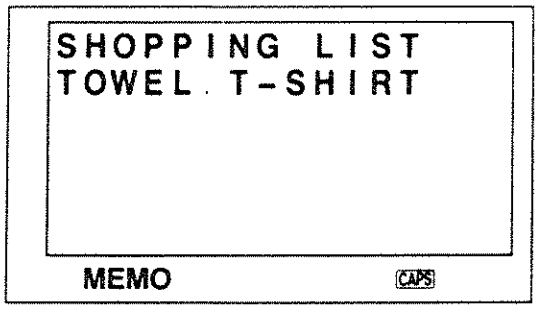
3 Initial Search

Inputting a single character and pressing the SEARCH key locates the first data item which begins with the specified character.

Example: Recall SHOPPING LIST.

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

[A] S [SEARCH]



Two or more characters can also be specified for Initial Search.

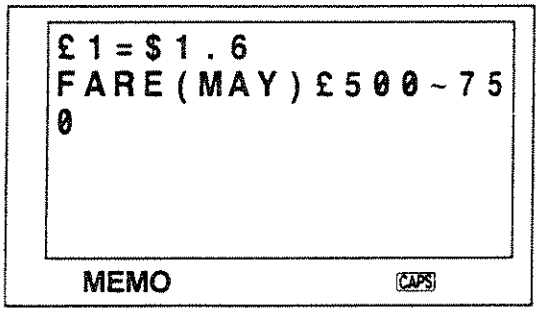
4 Random Search

Recalls data according to specified characters which are input using the [SHIFT] [SEARCH] keys.

Example: Recall all data that includes "£".

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

[A] £ [SHIFT] [SEARCH]



Display of all data that includes "£".

After data are recalled using direct search, initial search or random search, pressing the [SEARCH] key switches to sequential search starting from the recalled data on the display.

3-3 Data insert

Data items can be inserted between two other data items already input.

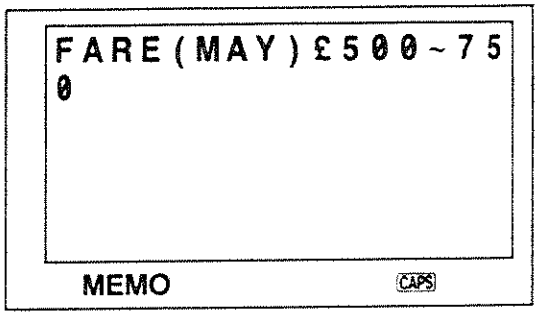
3-3-1 Input

1. Search for and locate the beginning of the data item following the point at which the new data item is to be inserted.
2. Press the [DATA] key to specify the input mode (IN displayed).
3. Enter the data to be inserted.
4. Pressing the [SHIFT] [SET] keys inserts the data item entered in 3. in front of the data item located in 1.

Example: Store data for "EXPENSES" between "SHOPPING LIST" and "FARE".

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

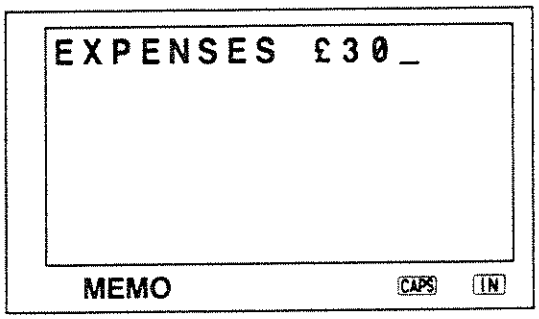
[◆] £500 [SHIFT][SEARCH]



Random Search used to display beginning of FARE data.

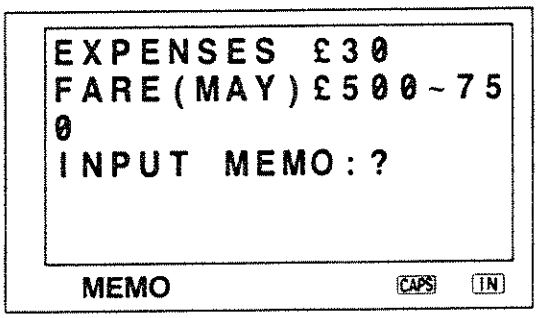
Input mode
(IN displayed)

[DATA] EXPENSES
[SPACE] £30



Press the [DATA] key to specify input mode.

[SHIFT][SET]



The [SHIFT][SET] keys insert new data item in front of FARE data.

- Simply entering new data and pressing the [SET] key appends the new data at the end.
- Always be sure to press the [DATA] key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.

4 Calendar Function

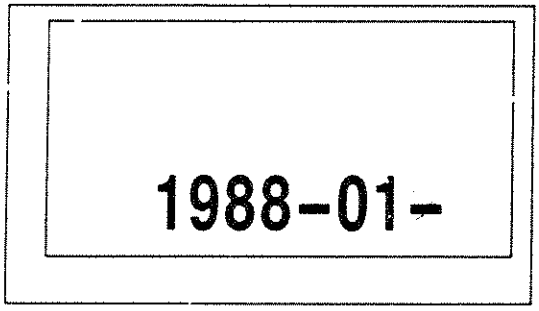
This unit is programmed with a 199-year (January 1901 ~ December 2099) full month calendar function that automatically makes adjustments for variable month lengths and leap years.

4-1 Calendar Recall

Entering a year and month using the DATE key and then pressing the ▣ key displays a full month calendar for the specified year and month.

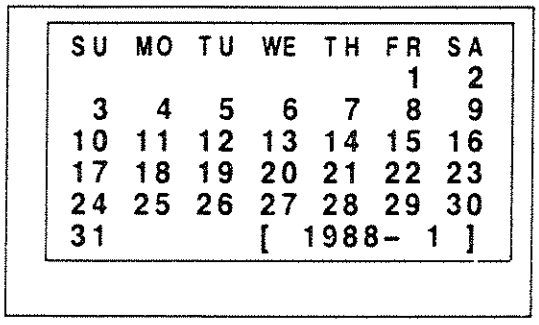
Example: Recall January 1988.

AC 88 DATE 1 DATE



* 20th century years can also be entered using two digits (i.e. 1988 = 88). 21st centrury years must be entered using all four digits.

▣



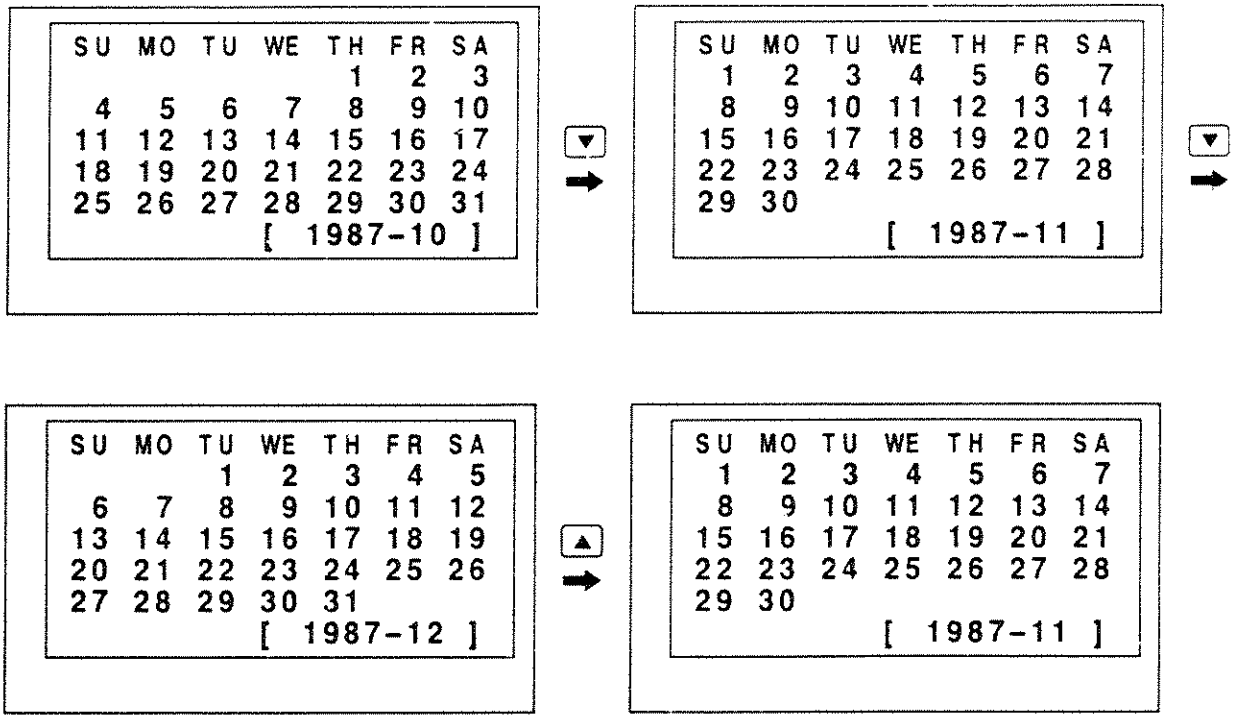
Display of January 1988 calendar.

- Pressing the ▣ key without specifying a year and month causes the month with the latest specified date in the schedule mode is displayed.
- Pressing the ▣ key immediately after the all clear procedure (see page 46) displays the January 1988 calendar.

4-2 Previous/Following Month Recall

Each press of the [▼] key displays the calendar for the month following the currently displayed month, while the [▲] key displays the preceding month's calendar.

Example: October 1987 currently displayed.



- In this case, the [▣] key has the same function as the [▼] key.
- Holding either the [▼] key or the [▲] key down causes respective high speed change of the calendar.

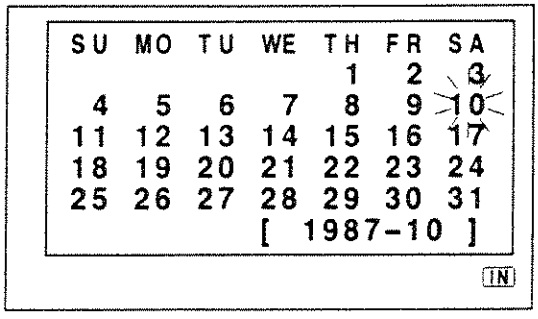
4-3 Reverse Field Calendar Display

This function makes it possible to highlight specific dates by reverse field display.
Pressing the [SET] key changes the date which is currently flashing to reverse field display.
The procedure to change a date to reverse field display is performed in the input mode. ([IN] displayed)

Example: Highlight October 10 and 17, 1987

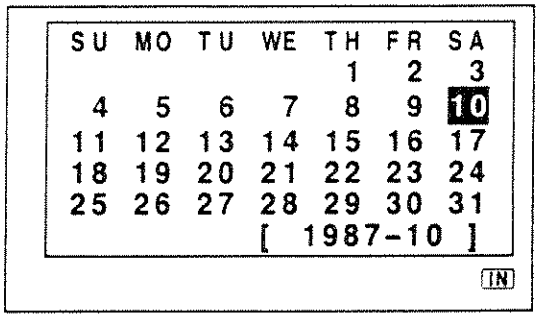
Input mode
(IN displayed)

AC DATA 87
DATE 10 DATE 10



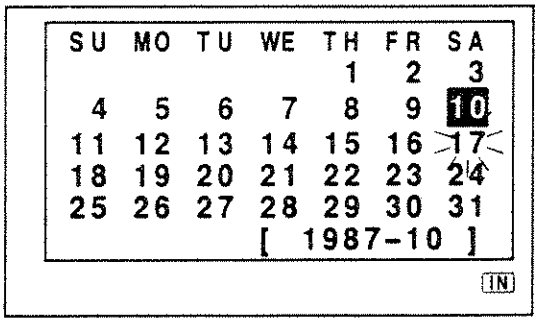
October 1987 calendar display.
10th day of the month flashes.

SET



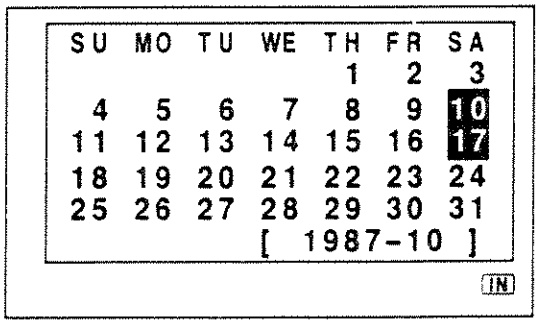
Press the SET key to display the 10th in reverse field.

⇨·····⇨
(Press seven times or enter 17.)



Use the cursor key ⇨ to move the flashing date to the 17th.

SET



Pressing the SET key changes the 17th to reverse field.

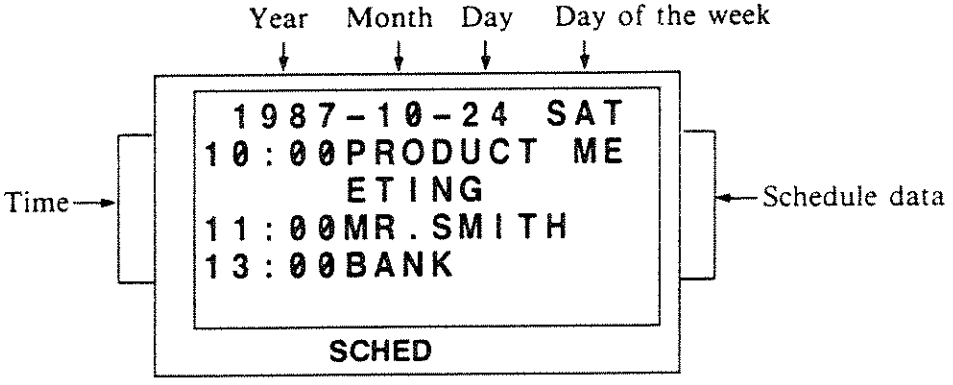
Date can be input using numeric keys during calendar display.
To return a date which is set to reverse field back to normal display, press the SET key again while the date is flashing.

5 Schedule Funciton

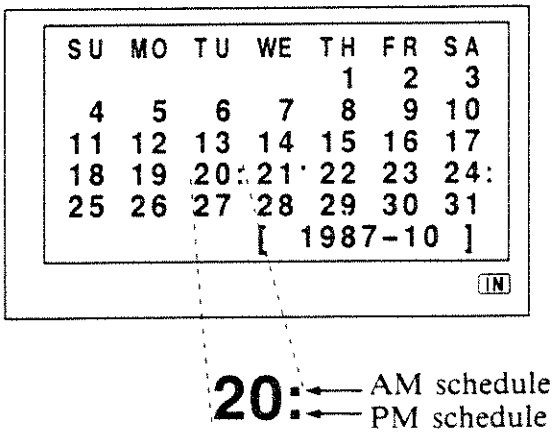
This function makes it possible to store schedules in memory. Schedules can be entered in the ranges of January 1, 1901 to December 31, 2099. Entering data for each date forms a table of the entire month's activities. This unit provides the potential to input data over a range of approximately 200 years (subject to memory capacity limitations). Dates into which data have been stored are marked automatically (AM and/or PM). Data are stored and displayed as outlined in the following illustration.

5-1 Schedule Display

1. One-day schedule display



2. Full-month calendar display



Approximately 200 years (subject to memory limitations).

5-2 Schedule Mode Specification

Schedule input and output is performed in the schedule mode using one of the three following procedures. These are the basic schedule mode operations and an effort should be made to become familiar with them.

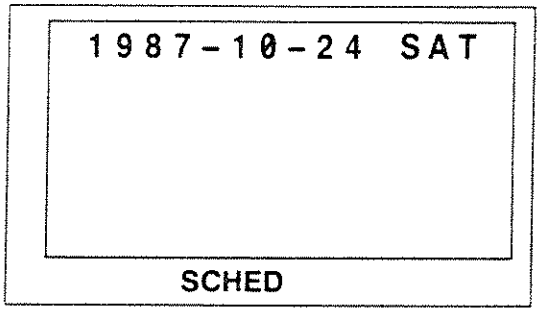
Direct Specification — Direct entry of date
Calendar Specification — Using the ⇨ and ⇦ keys in calendar mode.
Sequential Specification — Using the ▼ and ▲ keys in schedule mode.

In all of the following examples, it is assumed that there is nothing yet stored in memory.

5-2-1 Direct specification

Enter the year, month, and date using the DATE key, and then press the ⏲ key.

AC 87 DATE 10 DATE
24 ⏲

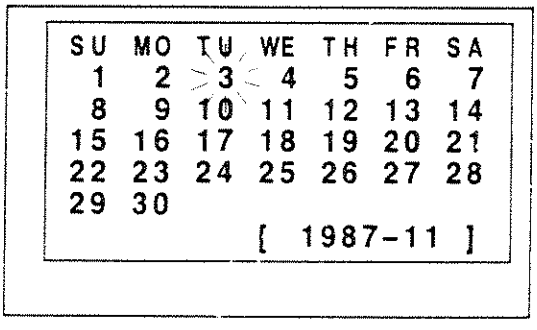


Schedule mode for October 24, 1987. The day of the week (date display) is also displayed when the schedule mode is entered.

5-2-2 Calendar specification

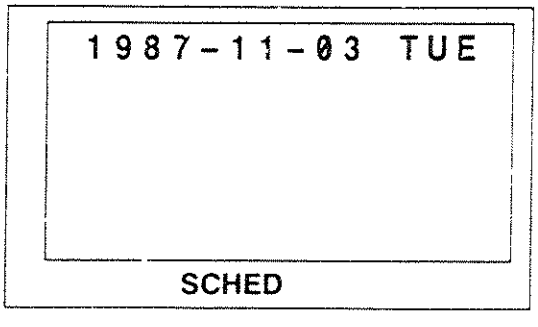
The cursor is at the date specified while the calendar is displayed.

▭⇨⇨⇨



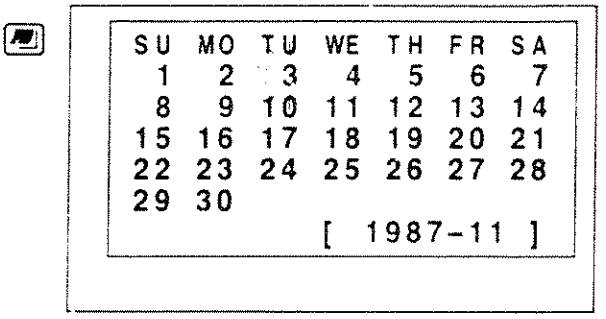
While the calendar for November 1987 is displayed, use the ⇦⇨ keys to move the flashing date to the 3rd. The ⇨ key starts from the 1st, while the ⇦ key starts from the 30th.

⏲



This selects schedule mode for date pressed.

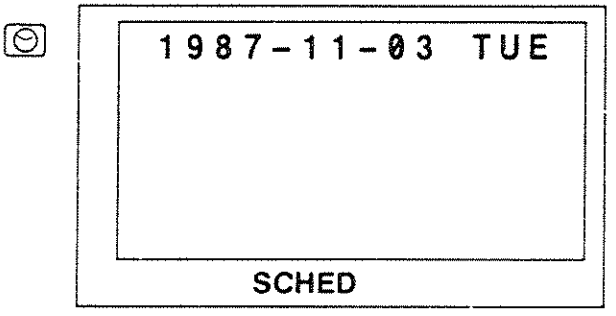
Pressing the [▣] key returns to the calendar display from the SCHEDULE mode.



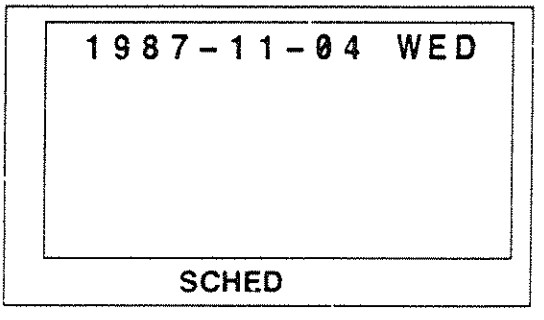
The 3rd is flashing.

5-2-3 Sequential specification

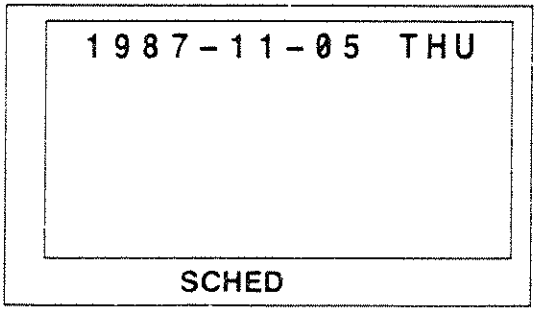
After pressing the [◷] key to enter schedule mode, press the [▼] key specifies the following day's schedule or pressing the [▲] key specifies the previous day's schedule.



Pressing the [◷] key returns to the schedule display which was last displayed.

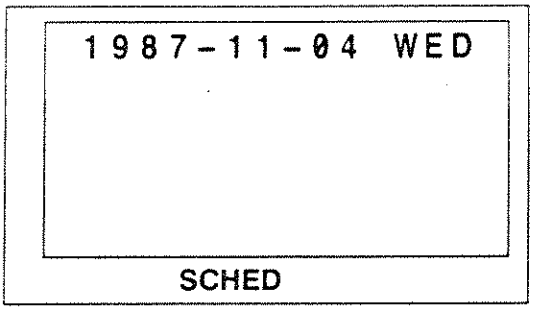


November 4, 1987



November 5, 1987

[▲]



November 4, 1987

- Holding down either the [▼] key or the [▲] key results in continuous, high speed movement in the respective direction.

5-3 Input

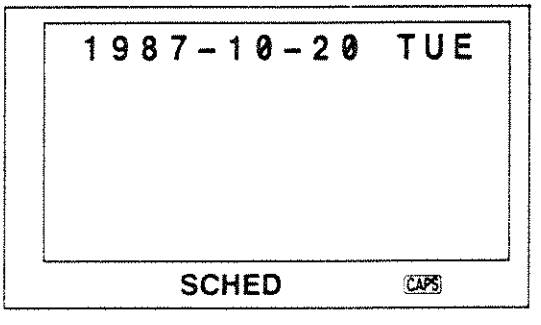
Use the example data to input the schedule.

Example: Input the following schedule data.

Input the data just as it is to become acquainted with the SCHEDULE function. It is assumed here that there is nothing else stored in memory.

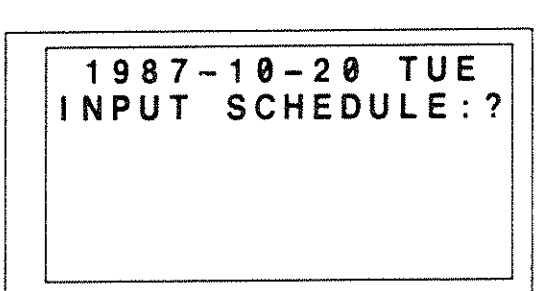
Year	Month/Date	Time	Schedule data
1987	10/20	10:00	SECTION MEETING
1987	10/20	14:00	NEW PRODUCTS' CAMPAIGN
1987	10/22	9:30	MEET MR. SMITH
1987	10/24	10:00	PLANNING MEETING
1987	10/24	13:00~15:00	DEPARTMENT MEETING
1987	10/24		BANK (NEW YORK BRANCH)

AC 1987 DATE 10
DATE 20 ⏲



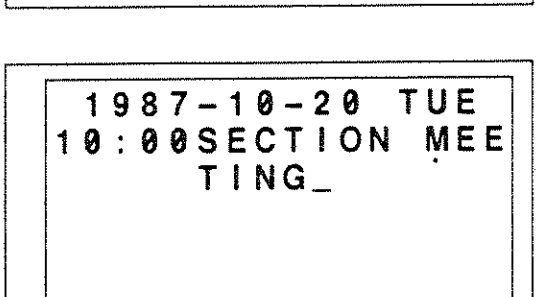
20th century years can be entered in 2 digits (i.e. 1987 = 87).

DATA



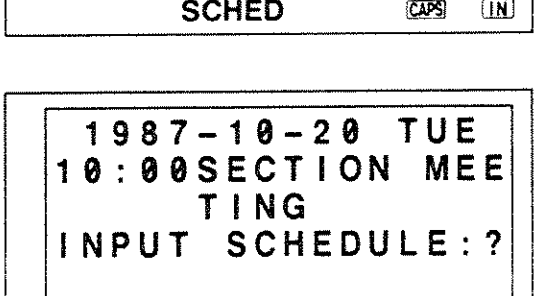
Press the DATA key to change to the input mode (IN displayed).

10 : 00
SECTION SPACE
MEETING



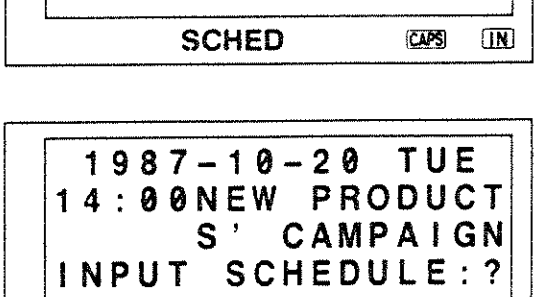
Time/data input

SET



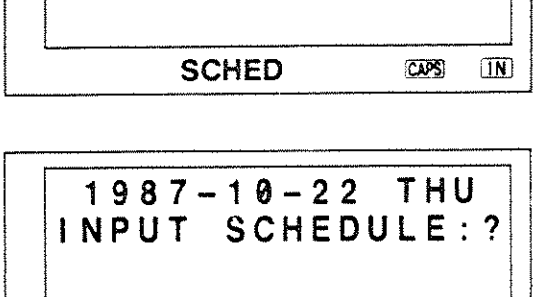
Completes data item input.

14 : 00 NEW
SPACE PRODUCTS'
SPACE CAMPAIGN
SET



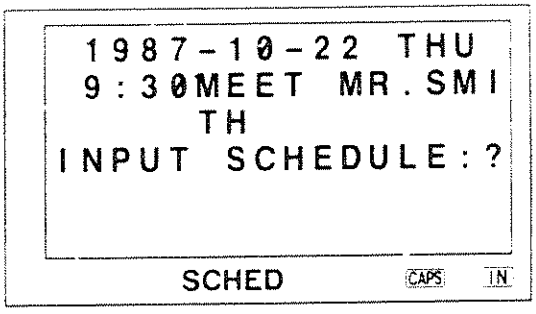
12th character input begins from second line

▼ ▼
(or AC 1987 DATE
10 DATE 22 DATE ⊖)



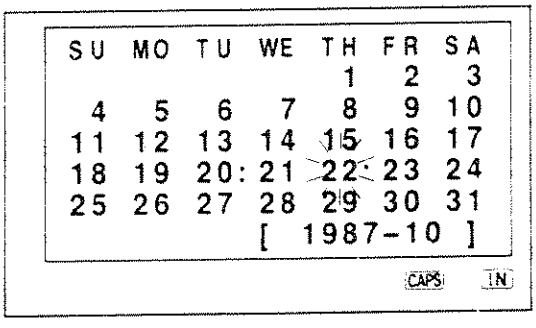
Press ▼ to move to next date.

9 [:] 30 MEET [SPACE]
MR.SMITH [SET]



Input complete

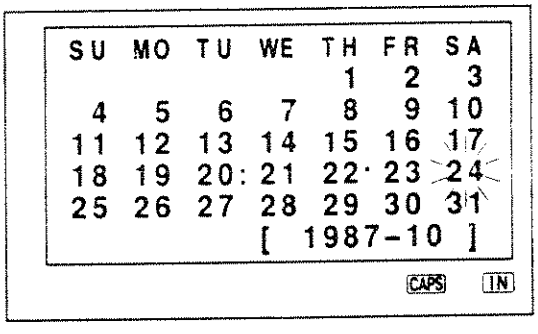
[▭]



Schedule register symbol show data present for 20th and 22nd. 22nd flashes to show currently specified date.

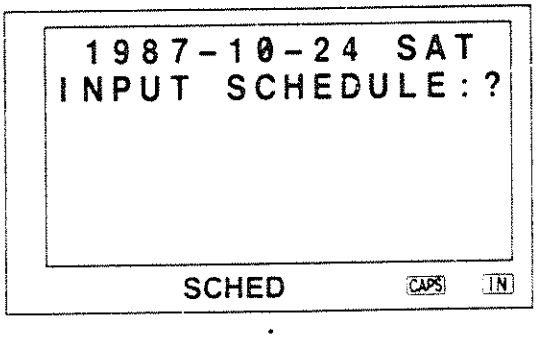
Next, enter the data for October 24. Press the [⇨] key twice and then press the [⊖] key.

[⇨][⇨]



24th flashes to show currently specified date.

[⊖]



Using the [⇦] and [⇨] keys to change specified date and then pressing the [⊖] key also calls the schedule display. Holding down the [⇦] or [⇨] keys changes specified date at high speed.

- Always be sure to press the DATA key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.
- After pressing the AC key, pressing the ⊖ key returns to the schedule display which was last displayed.
- The schedule storage function automatically sorts data for the same date into time order. In the example, the entries for October 20th at 10:00 and 14:00 are stored in time order, even though their input sequence is reversed. Data for which a time is not specified is stored before data accompanied by a time.
- See page 40 for details on editing stored data.

5-4 Output

Recall the schedule for the data input in the example.

5-4-1 Search

There are six different types of search procedures:

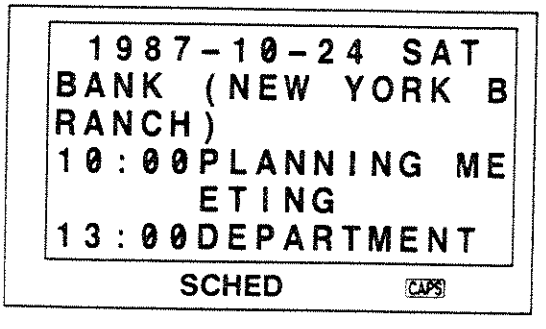
1 Date Search
2 Calendar Search
3 Direct Search (time search)
4 Direct Search (character search)
5 Random Search (time search)
6 Random Search (character search)

1 Date Search

Example: Search the schedule data for October 24, 1987.

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

AC 1987 DATE
10 DATE 24 ⊖



Press the AC key followed by date to be searched.
Displays schedule for specified date.

▼ ▼

```
 1987-10-24 SAT
13:00DEPARTMENT
   /   MEETING
15:00

SCHED                CAPS
```

The ▼ key scrolls down through data.

2 Calendar Search

Example: Search the schedule data for October 24, 1987.

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

AC 1987 DATE
10

```
SU MO TU WE TH FR SA
                1  2  3
 4  5  6  7  8  9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20:21 22·23 24:
25 26 27 28 29 30 31
          [ 1987-10 ]

                     CAPS
```

Recall the calendar for October 1987.

◀ ··· ◀
(or enter 24)

```
SU MO TU WE TH FR SA
                1  2  3
 4  5  6  7  8  9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20:21 22·23 24:
25 26 27 28 29 30 31
          [ 1987-10 ]

                     CAPS
```

Press the ◀ key until desired date flashing.

⊖

```
 1987-10-24 SAT
BANK (NEW YORK B
RANCH)
10:00PLANNING ME
      ETING
13:00DEPARTMENT

SCHED                CAPS
```

Displays schedule for specified date.

▼ ▼

```
 1987-10-24 SAT
13:00DEPARTMENT
   /   MEETING
15:00

SCHED                CAPS
```

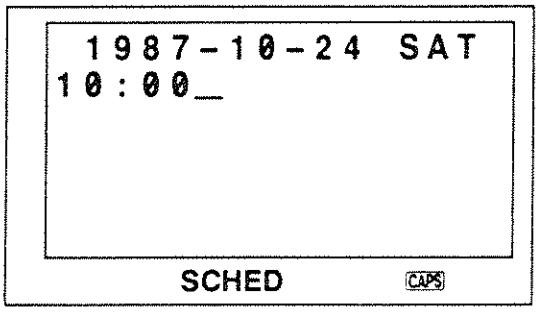
3 Direct Search (time search)

Recalls a schedule for a specified time. Data are recalled in chronological order.

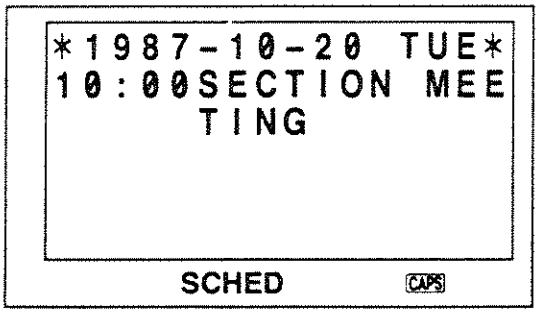
Example: Check the schedule for 10 o'clock, October 24, 1987.

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

⏲ 10 : 00

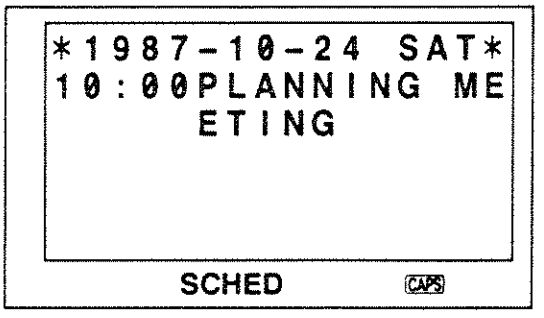


SEARCH



Symbol "*" displayed during direct search.

▼

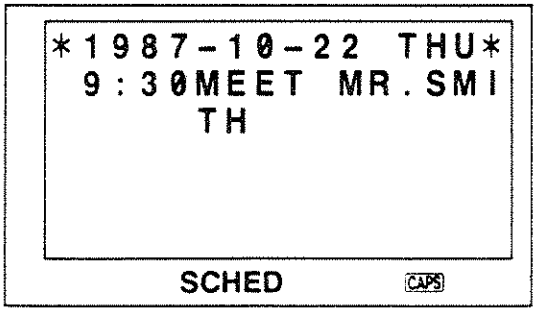


▼ and ▲ keys are used to scroll through data when schedules are present for the same time on other days.

Example: Check the schedule for 9:30, October 22.

If minutes are not specified, schedule data is recalled for entire hour. Here, schedule for 9:00 through 9:59 is recalled.

⏲ 9 : SEARCH



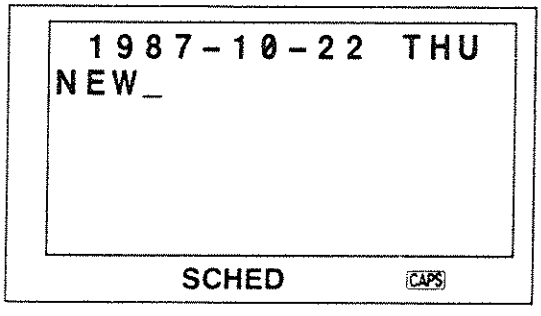
Be sure to include the colon after the value when using time search to recall data according to the hour only.

4 Direct Search (character search)

Schedules can be recalled by inputting all or first part of the character data for the desired schedule. When more than one schedule satisfies the specified character data, the schedules are displayed in chronological order.

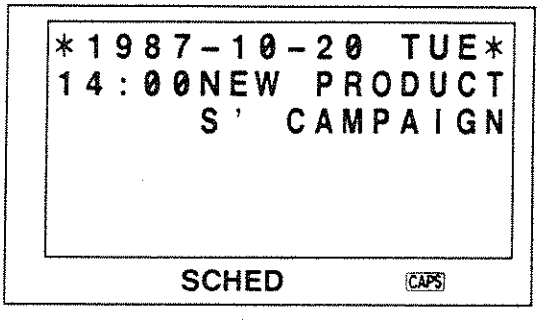
Example: When is the new products' campaign scheduled?

⊖ NEW



Desired data item can be recalled without entering the entire "new products' campaign" item. Simply entering "n" might cause too many items to be recalled, so "new" is used here.

SEARCH



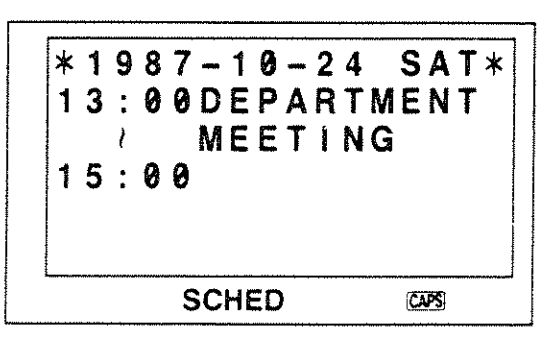
5 Random Search (time search)

Pressing the SHIFT SEARCH keys searches for and displays all items which contain the specified time, regardless of whether it is a start time or end time.

Example: Check the meeting scheduled to end at 3 o'clock on October 24th.

⊖ 15 :

SHIFT SEARCH



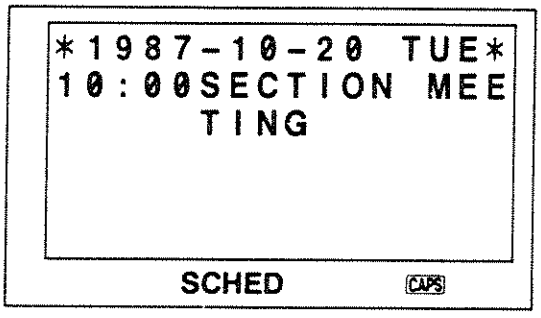
Department meeting scheduled.

6 Random Search (character search)

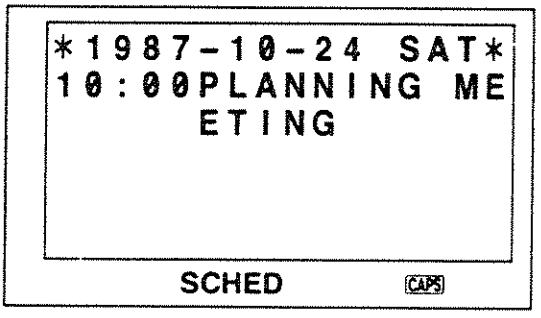
Pressing the SHIFT SEARCH keys makes it possible to recall a schedule by inputting part of the character data for the desired schedule. Multiple recalls are displayed in chronological order.

Example: Check for when meetings are scheduled.

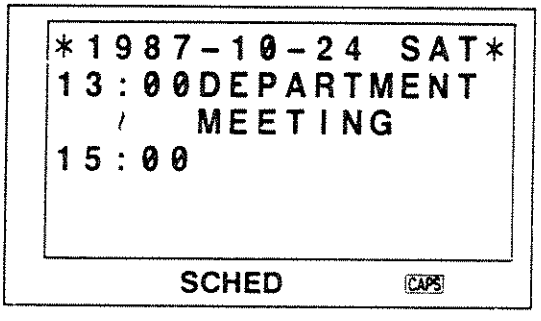
MEETING
SHIFT SEARCH



▼



▼



The above operation shows that the following meetings are scheduled for the dates and times noted.

October 20	10:00	Section meeting
October 24	10:00	Planning meeting
	13:00	Department meeting
	~15:00	

6 Letter Memory Function

Up to 10 often-used words and phrases can be stored for one-touch entry. Up to 96 characters can be stored for each letter memory item.

6-1 Inputting Words and Phrases

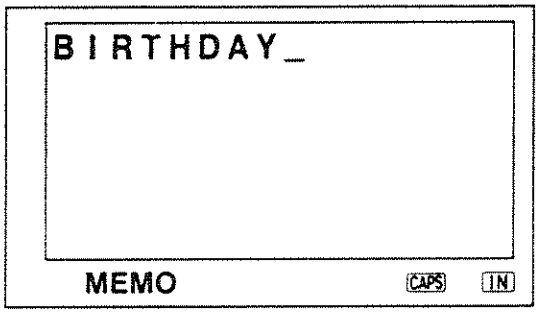
1. Press the [DATA] key to enter the input mode. ([IN] displayed)
2. Press the [▲], [◆] or [▼] key to specify a mode.
3. Enter a word or phrase.
4. Press [LETTER MEMORY].
5. Press the [SHIFT] key and then press one of the numeric keys ([0] through [9]) to store the entered data. (i.e. Pressing [0] stores the data to letter memory 0.)
6. Once input is complete, press the [DATA] key to enter the output mode. ([IN] not displayed)

Example: Store the word "BIRTHDAY" in letter memory 1.

Input mode
([IN] displayed)

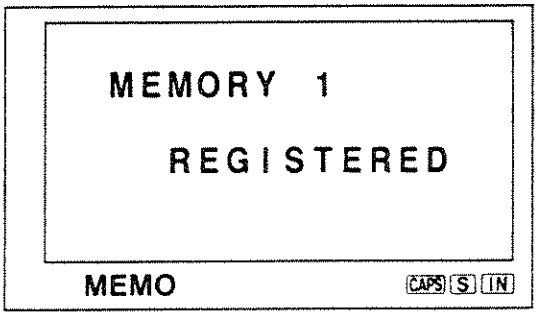
[◆] **BIRTHDAY**

([▲] or [▼] can be used.)



Enter data after entering input mode ([IN] displayed).

[LETTER MEMORY] [SHIFT] **1**



Displayed for approximately one second and returns to the previous display.

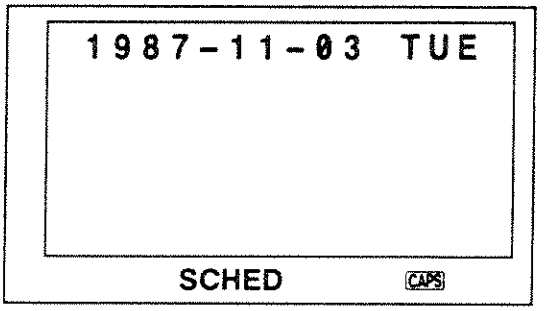
6-2 Using Words or Phrases Stored in Letter Memories

1. Move the cursor to the position where the letter memory data is to be located.
2. Press [LETTER MEMORY] and a numeric key ([0] through [9]) to specify the letter memory which contains the desired data.

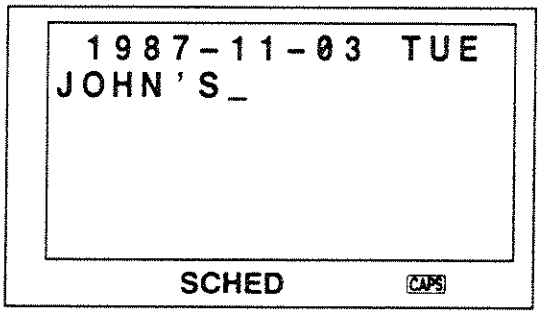
Letter memory data can be recalled in either the output mode or input mode.

Example: Record "JOHN'S BIRTHDAY" in the schedule for November 3, 1987.

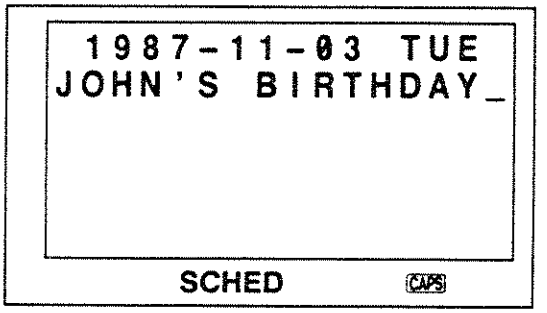
AC 87 DATE 11
DATE 3 DATE ⏲



JOHN'S



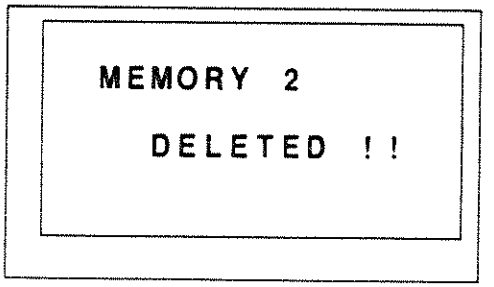
SPACE LETTER MEMORY 1



Finally, press the DATA and SET keys to store the data.

6-3 Changing and Deleting Letter Memory Data

- The contents of a letter memory are automatically replaced when a new word or phrase is input using the procedure outlined on page 38.
- The contents of a letter memory can be deleted by entering the input mode, pressing the C key and then pressing LETTER MEMORY SHIFT, followed by a number key which specifies the number of the letter memory to be deleted. At this time, a message appears on the display for approximately one second to indicate the number of the letter memory which was deleted.
  Deleting the contents of letter memory 2, for example, causes the following message to appear:



7 Editing and Deleting Data

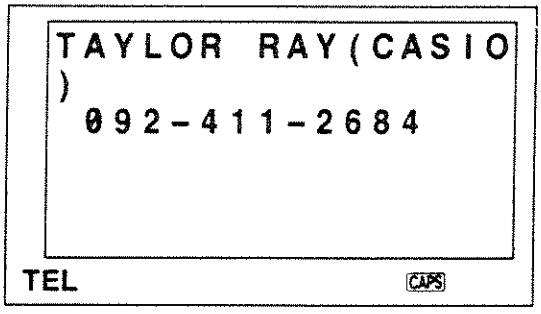
This function makes it possible to correct and delete existing data, and to insert new data into existing data. Data editing is made possible by the operation [SHIFT][EDIT] in the input mode while the data to be edited is located at the first line of the dislay.

7-1 Correction

Example: Correct the telephone number of Ray Taylor (input in the example on page 14) to 0878-62-5240.

Output mode
([IN] not displayed)

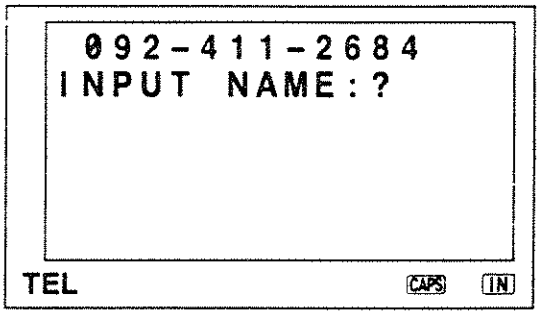
[☎] T [SEARCH]



Search for data item in output mode.

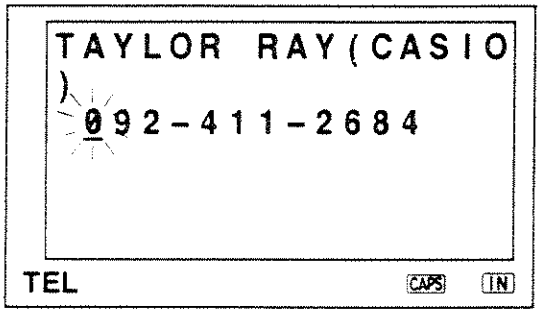
Input mode
([IN] displayed)

[DATA] [▼]



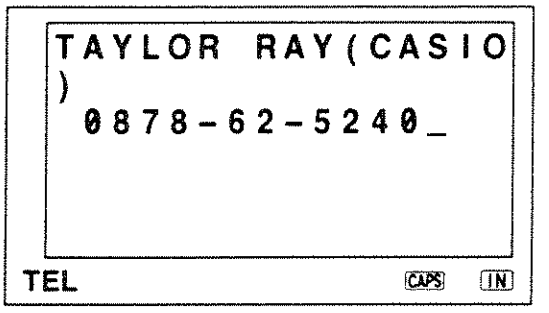
Enter input mode and use the [▼] key to bring data to be edited to first line.

[SHIFT][EDIT]



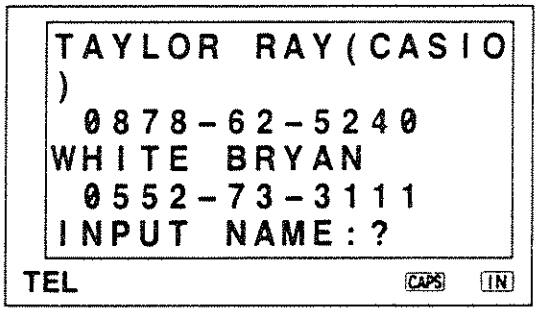
Edit mode.
Name and telephone number are displayed with the cursor located at the left end of the telephone number by pressing the [SHIFT][EDIT] keys.

C 0878 − 62
− 5240



Correction data input.

SET



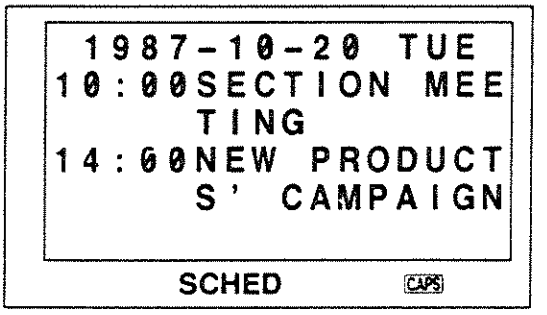
Editing complete.

After data are recalled using direct search, initial search or random search, pressing the SEARCH key switches to sequential search starting from the recalled data on the display.

Example: Change the 10:00 "SECTION MEETING" to "SALES MEETING" for October 20 in the example on page 30.

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

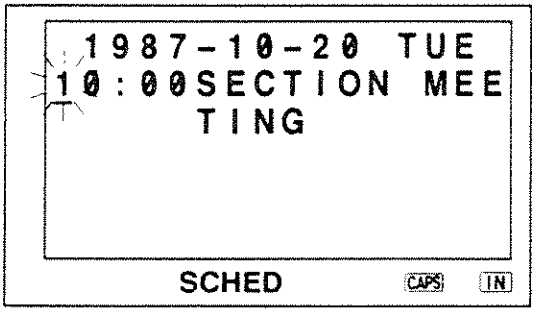
AC 1987 DATE
10 DATE 20
DATE ⏲



Date search in output mode.

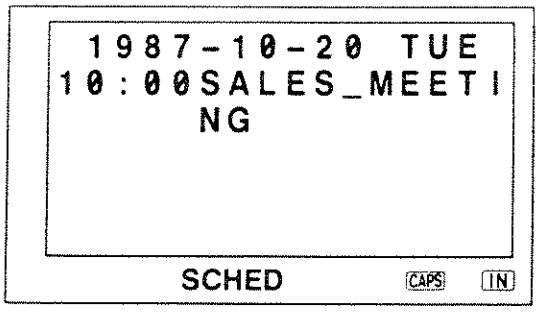
Input mode
(IN displayed)

DATA SHIFT EDIT



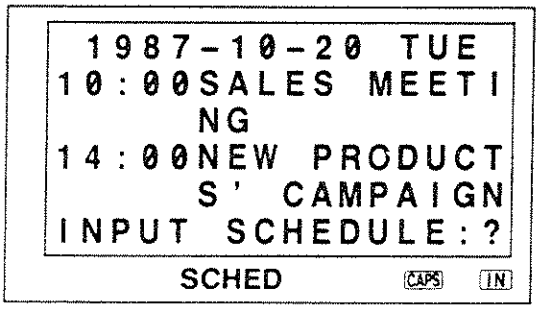
Edit mode.

⇨⇨⇨⇨⇨
SALES DEL DEL



Correction data input.

SET

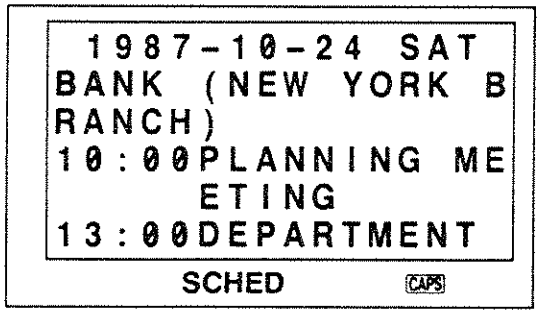


Editing complete.

Example: The schedule "BANK (NEW YORK BRANCH)" entered for October 24th on page 30 has been decided for 11 o'clock.

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

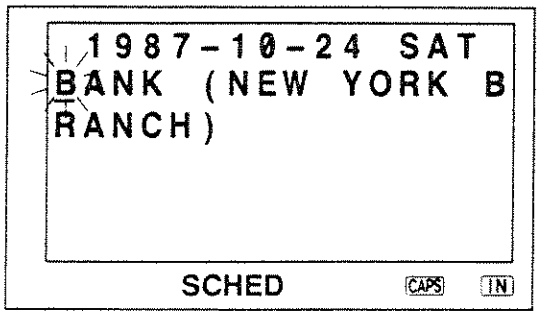
AC 1987 DATE
10 DATE 24 DATE ⏲



Recall data to be corrected in output mode.

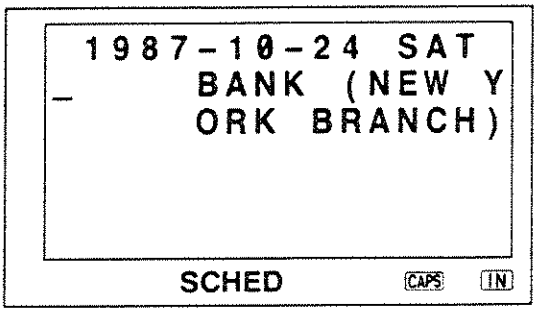
Input mode
(IN displayed)

DATA SHIFT EDIT



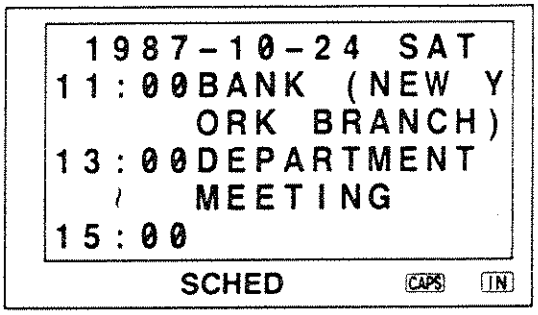
Enter input mode and press SHIFT EDIT to locate cursor at beginning of data to be corrected.

INS



Use INS key to open up space for time.

11 : 00 SET



Enter time and press SET to automatically store the corrected data in its proper chronological order in memory.

A procedure similar to the above can also be used to delete the time from a data item. Recall the data to be corrected on the first line of the display and press SHIFT EDIT in the input mode. Then press DEL to delete the time, followed by SET to automatically store the corrected data at the beginning of the schedule.

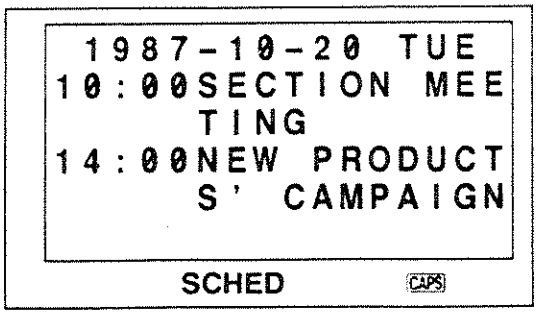
7-2 Deleting Individual Data Items

Data can be deleted by bringing the data to the top line of the display and then performing the operation SHIFT EDIT C SET in the input mode.

Example: Delete "SECTION MEETING" for October 20 in the example on page 30.

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

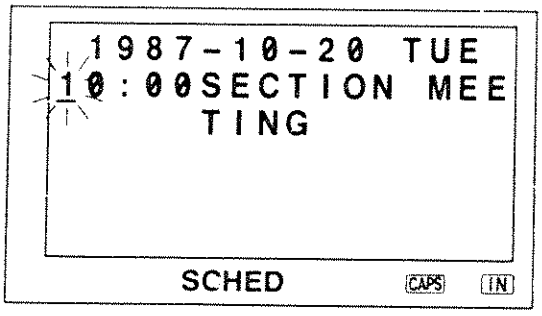
AC 1987 DATE 10
DATE 20 DATE ⊖



Date search.

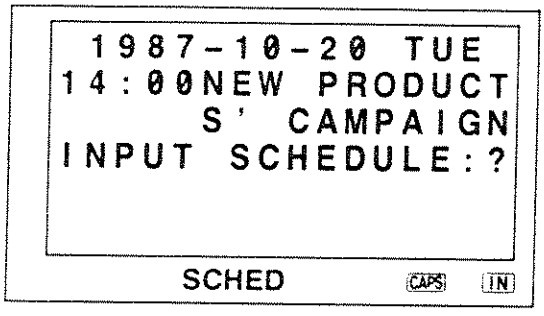
Input mode
(IN displayed)

DATA SHIFT EDIT



Edit mode.

C SET



Remaining data items move up when data item is deleted.

- Always be sure to press the DATA key to exit the input mode after data deletion.
- Deleting a name from the telephone causes the corresponding telephone number also to be automatically deleted. Deleting the number does not cause the name to be deleted.
- Deleting characters within data is performed using the operation DEL. Insertion is performed by INS.

7-3 Clearing Groups of Data Items

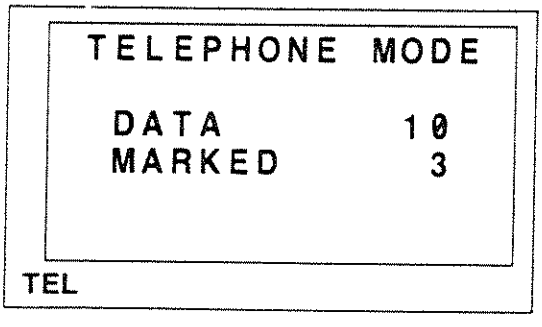
There are two methods available to clear data. In the mode clear procedure, all data in a specific mode, except for data marked with a marker, are cleared. In the all clear procedure, all data stored in the unit are cleared.

7-3-1 Mode Clear procedure

• TEL, MEMO Mode

While the initial display for the desired mode is shown, press SHIFT EDIT C SET.

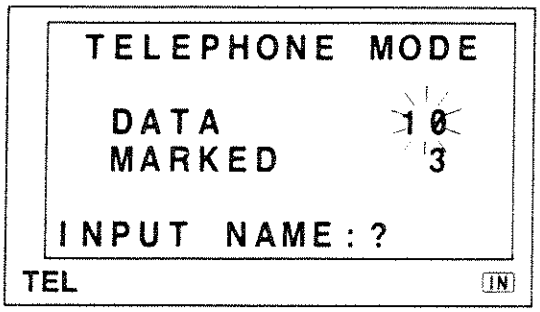
(☎ for the MEMO mode)



Initial display.
This display indicates 10 data items, of which 3 are marked.

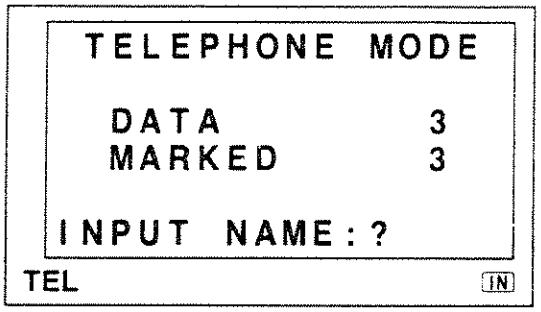
Input mode
(IN displayed)

DATA SHIFT EDIT



Number of data items flashes when SHIFT EDIT is pressed.

C SET



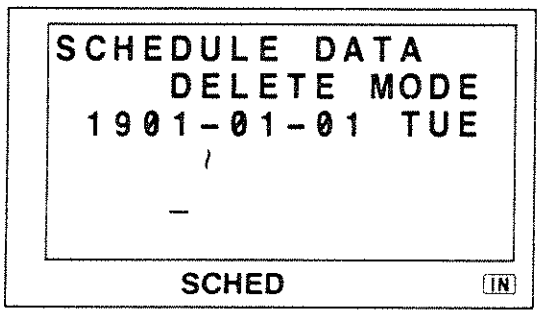
Pressing C changes number of data items to match number of marked items.
Press SET to complete the procedure.

• SCHEDULE Mode

Press SHIFT ⏲ while in the input mode, specify the year, month, date for the data to be deleted, and then press SET. This procedure deletes all unmarked data from January 1, 1901 until the specified date.

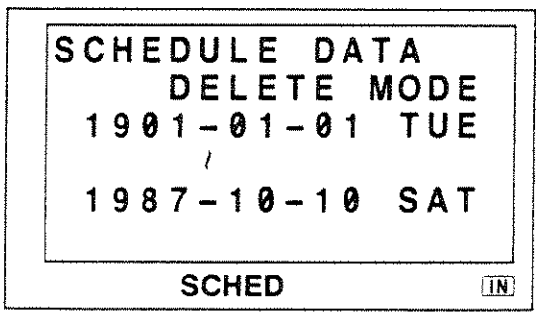
Input mode
(IN displayed)

DATA SHIFT ⏲



Schedule data delete mode

1987 DATE 10 DATE
10 DATE



Specify year, month, date of data to be deleted (here: October 10, 1987)

SET

1901-01-01 TUE
/
1987-10-10 SAT

DELETED !!

SCHED IN

Data deletion is progress.
Display shows schedule mode for date specified after deletion is complete.

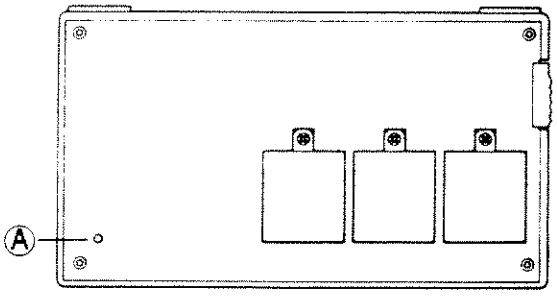
If a mistake is made while inputting the year, month, date, press C and then input again.
When the message "CAN'T BE DELETED SET "IN" MODE" appears on the display when SHIFT ⊖ is pressed, press DATA to enter the input mode.

7-3-2 All clear procedure

The following procedure clears all data stored in memory, including the letter memories and password.

1. Remove the four screws holding the back cover in place.
2. Switch the power of the unit ON and press the reset button Ⓐ with a thin, pointed object.
3. Replace the back cover of the unit and fasten it in place using the four screws.

   "0" appears on the display after all data are cleared.



4. Press SHIFT CAPA to check that the display appears as illustrated below.

CAPACITY

FREE 31902
USED 0

8 Enhanced Functions

8-1 Marker

Markers (▶) can be assigned to telephone, memo and schedule data. Marked data is retained even when the mode clear procedure is performed (see page 44).

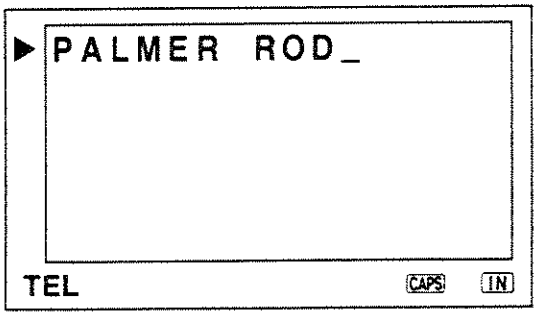
8-1-1 Marker set (Individual data item marker)

1. Press the [DATA] key to specify the input mode. ([IN] displayed)
2. Press the [SHIFT] [MARK] keys before storing the data using the [SET] key. In the TEL mode, press the [SHIFT] [MARK] keys when inputting a name.
3. Press the [SET] key to store the data.

Example: Input and mark the telephone data item "PALMER ROD 03-347-4830".

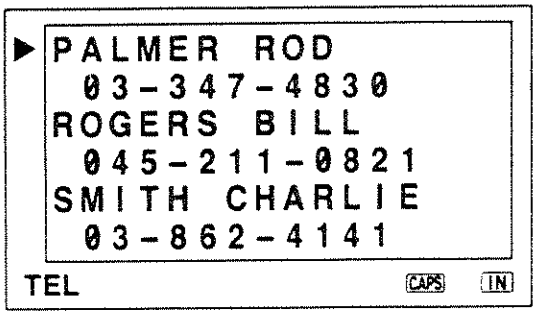
Input mode
([IN] displayed)

[TEL] [DATA] **PALMER**
[SPACE] **ROD** [SHIFT] [MARK]



Pressing the [MARK] key during name input causes a mark (▶) to appear at the top of the data item.

[SET] **03** [−] **347**
[−] **4830** [SET]



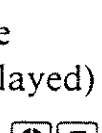
Next, enter the telephone number and store the data.

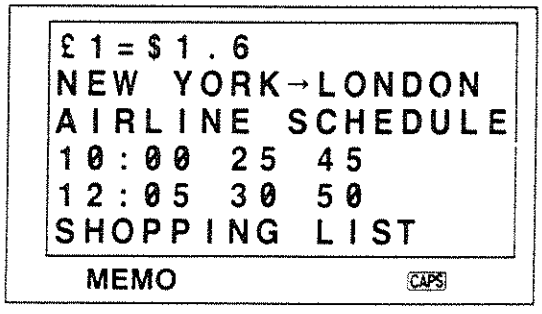
Always be sure to press the [DATA] key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.

Markers can also be assigned to data previously stored.

Example: Add a marker to the data "1 POUND=1.6 DOLLAR" in the example on page 19.

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

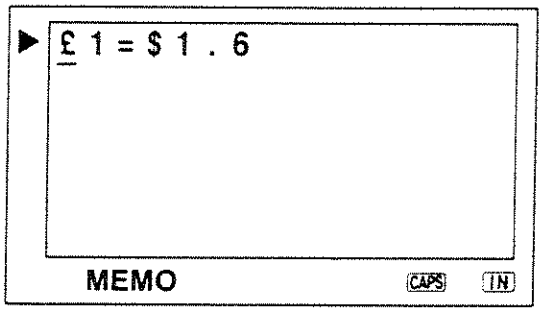




Search for data in output mode.

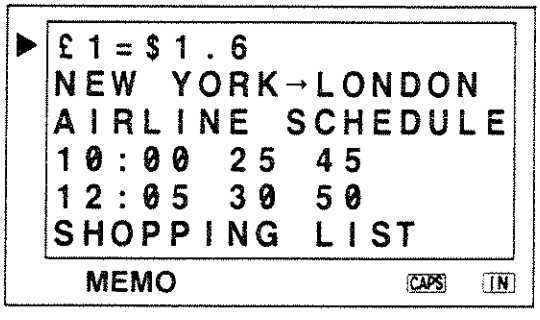
Input mode
(IN displayed)

DATA SHIFT EDIT MARK



Edit mode

SET



Data marked

8-2 Secret Function

Confidential data can be assigned to a secret area which only allows access when a preset password is entered.

8-2-1 Secret password registration

A secret password can be registered if one does not already exist or when the previous password has been cleared by the all clear procedure.

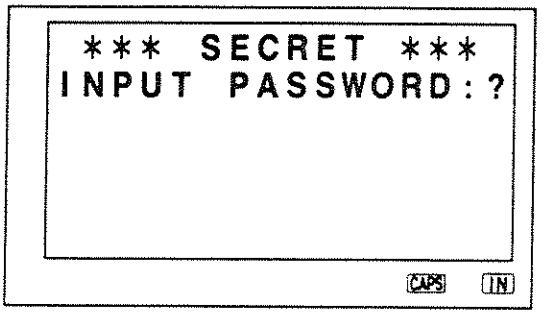
1. Press the DATA key to enter the input mode. (IN displayed)
2. Press the key and "INPUT PASSWORD:?" appears on the display.
3. Enter a password up to 80 characters long.
4. Press the key.

- Only one password can be in effect at any time. Should the password be forgotten, the only way to clear the present password is to perform the all clear procedure (see page 46), clearing all data.

Example: Register the password "CASIO".

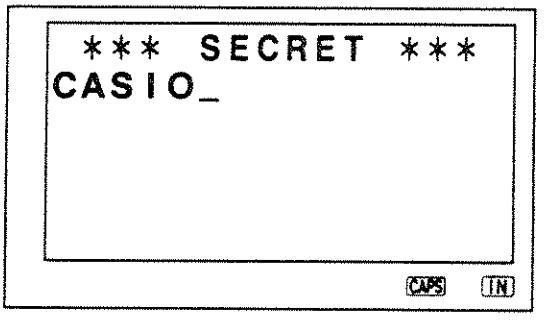
Input mode
(IN displayed)

DATA

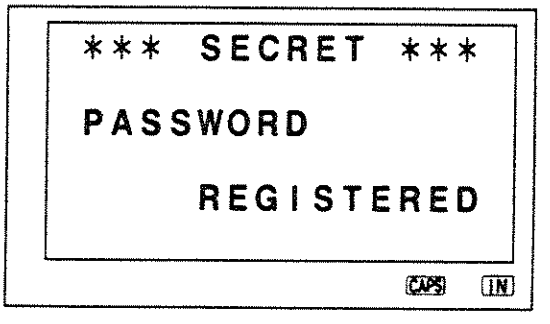


Input mode

CASIO



Enter CASIO as password.



The display to the left indicates that the password has been registered.

Next, the display shown before password input reappears and the secret password indicator is shown. This indicates that the secret area has been specified.

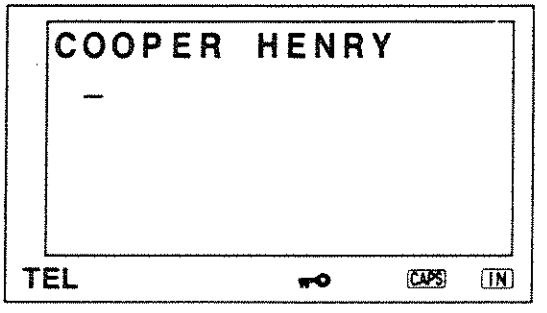
8-2-2 Inputting data into the secret area

Once a password is registered and the secret area is accessed, the ▲, ▼ or ◀▶ keys can be used to input data.

Example: Enter the data "COOPER HENRY 03-347-4837" and "MEET MR. LEE" at January 27, 1988, 14:00 both as secret area data.

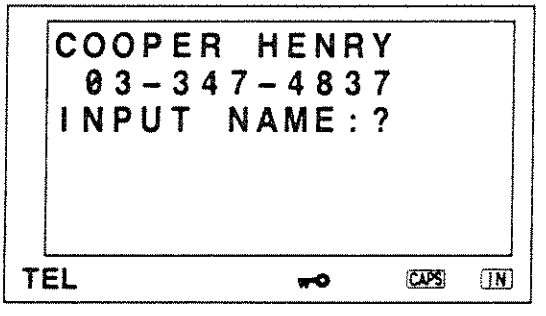
Continuing from the password registration operation...

Input mode
(IN displayed)
Secret area
(🔑 displayed)
TEL COOPER SPACE
HENRY SET



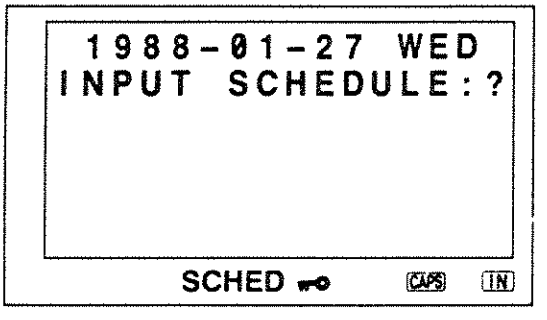
Name input

03 − 347 −
4837 SET



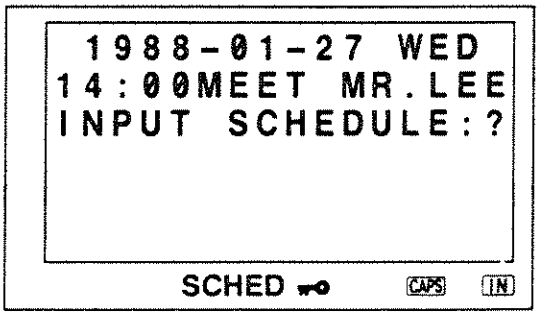
Number input

AC 1988 DATE 1 DATE
27 DATE ⏲



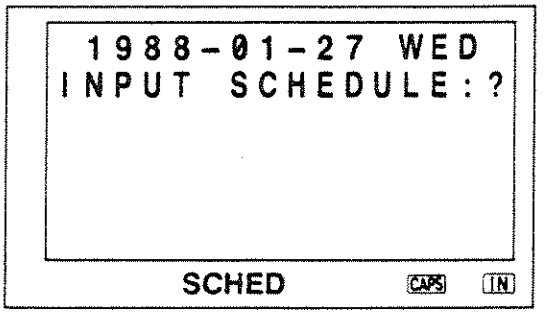
Date specification

14 : 00 MEET
SPACE MR.LEE SET



Schedule data input

🔑



The unit returns to the normal area when the secret area is canceled (here, SCHEDULE mode for same date).

- Always be sure to press the DATA key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.
- Exiting the secret area can be performed in either in input mode or output mode.
- Data can be appended to existing secret area data in the input mode.
- A password can also be changed once recorded (see page 52).

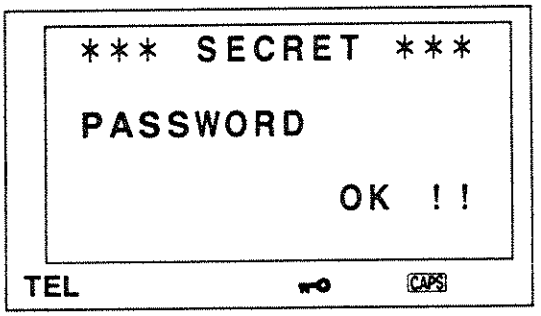
8-2-3 Output

Secret area data can be recalled only after accessing the secret area by entering the correct password.

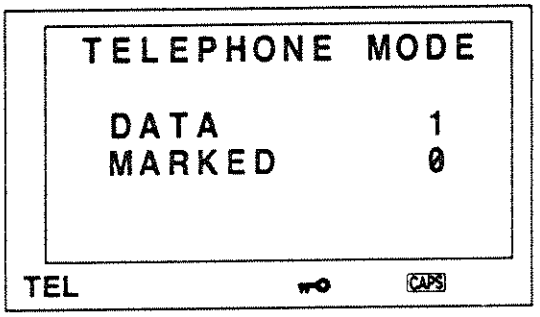
Example: Call the data stored in the secret area in the previous example.

Output mode
(IN not displayed)

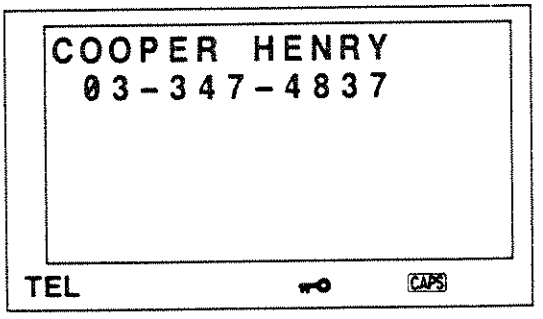
[TEL] [🔑] CASIO [🔑]



If the password matches the one that is registered, the secret area is specified following the display to the left.

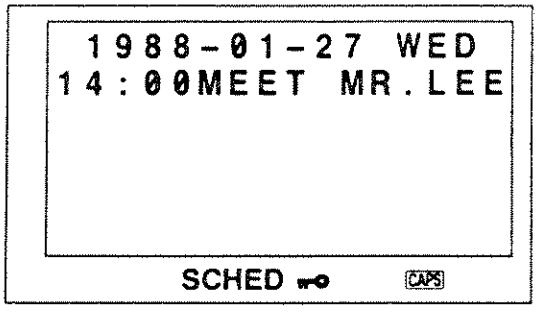


COOPER SEARCH



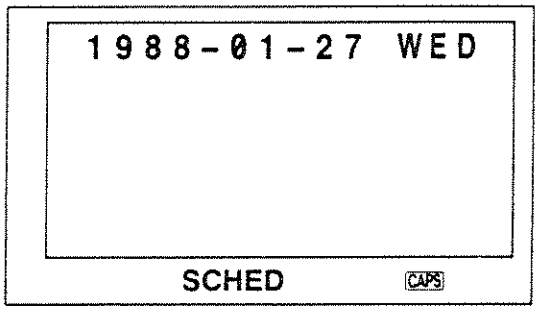
Recall of telephone data

AC 1988 DATE 1 DATE
27 DATE ⏲



Continuing from the previous example...

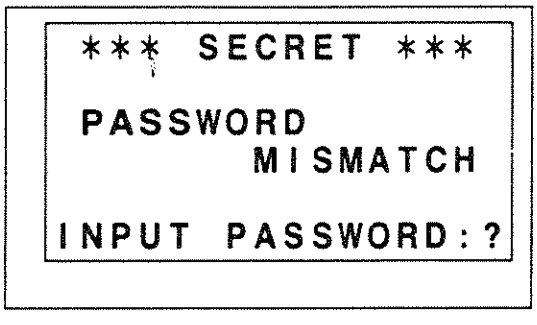
🔑



Secret area exited
(to normal area)

The currently registerd password can be displayed by pressing AC 🔑 while in the secret area.

Failure to enter a password or entering an incorrect password does not allow access to the secret area and results in the following display.



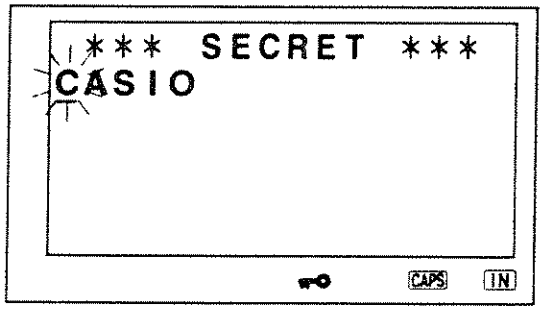
Press AC or C to clear the display and attempt password entry again.

8-2-4 Changing registered password

A registered password can be changed by accessing the secret area to display the password.
Specify the secret area as described on page 51. Press the AC 🔑 keys to recall the password in the secret area.

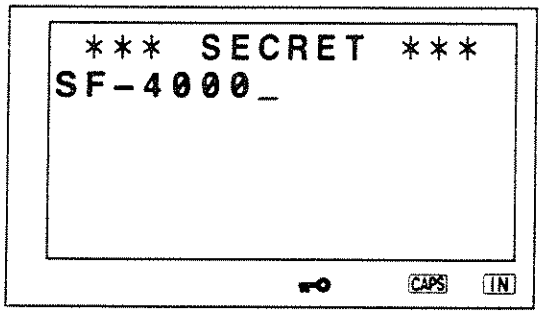
Input mode
(IN displayed)

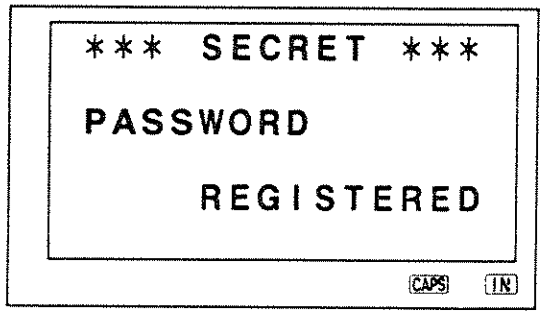
SHIFT EDIT



Edit mode

SF − 4000





After this display, the unit returns to the display which proceeds password input.

The operation shown here changes the registered password from "CASIO" to "SF-4000".

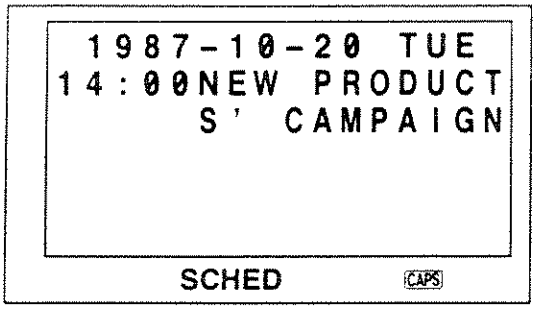
8-3 Auto Display

Telephone, memo, calendar and schedule data can be scrolled automatically for viewing with this function in both the input mode and output mode.

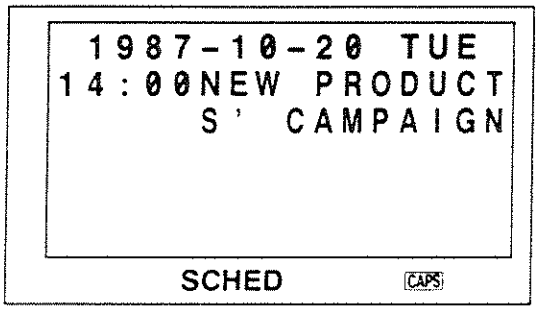
- Telephone and memo data are displayed in order from the beginning, while schedule data is displayed from a specified date.
- The calendars that contain reverse field dates are sequentially displayed starting from the currently displayed month.

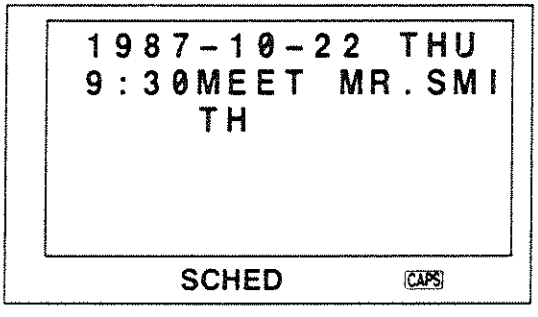
Example: Display the schedule list input in the example on page 30 using Auto Display. The current display will be October 20, 1987.

AC ⏲



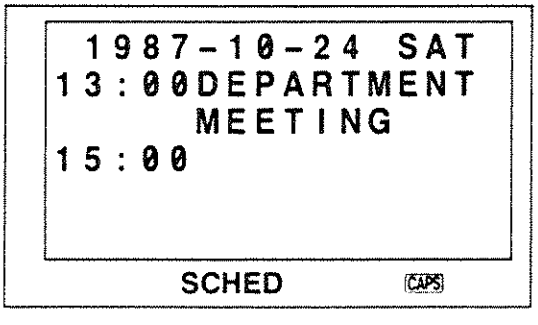
SHIFT DISP





Display changes at approximately one-second intervals.

⋮



Auto display can be suspended at any point by pressing the DISP key. Subsequently pressing SHIFT DISP resumes auto display from the point at which it was suspended.

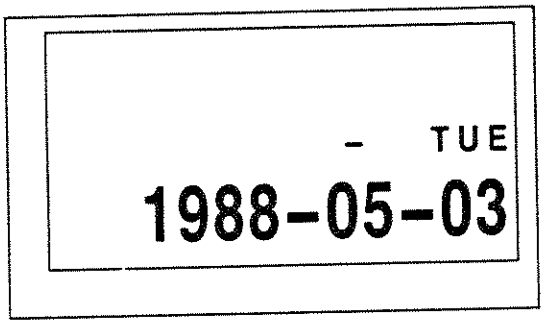
9 Date Calculations

Date calculations in the range of 1901 through 2099 can be performed.

Calculation range
January 1, 1901 through December 31, 2099
- Dates outside of this range cannot be entered.
- An error (E) is generated when a calculation result falls outside of this range.

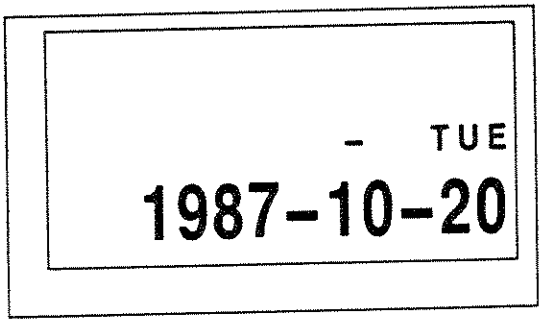
Example: How many days are there between October 20, 1987 and May 3, 1988?

AC 1988
DATE 5
DATE 3 −

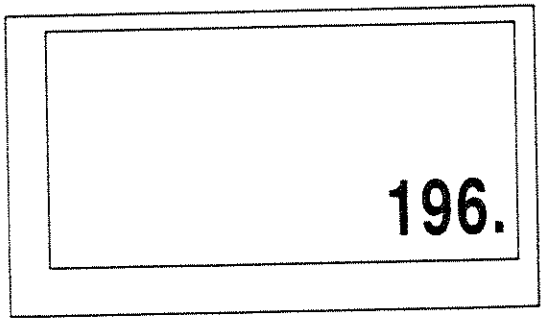


20th century years can be entered using only the last two digits.

1987 DATE 10
DATE 20 DATE



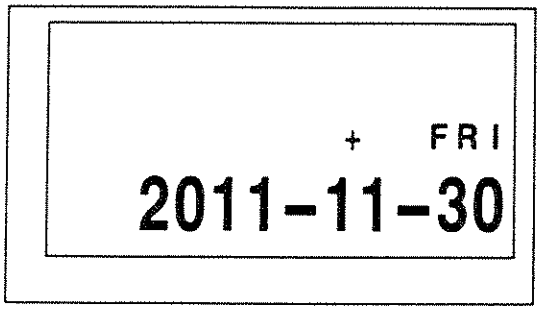
=



196 days

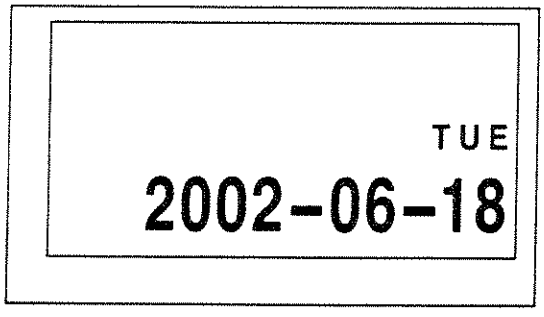
Example: What is the date 200 days from November 30, 2001?

2001 DATE 11
DATE 30 +



21st century years must be entered in full.

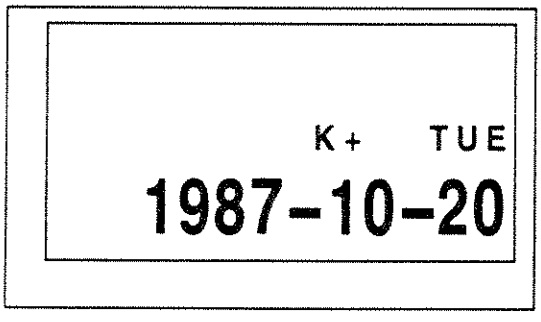
200 =



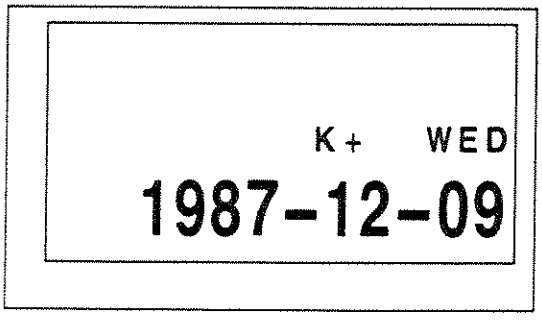
June 18, 2002

Example: What are the dates 50 days and 100 days from October 20, 1987? (Constant calculation)

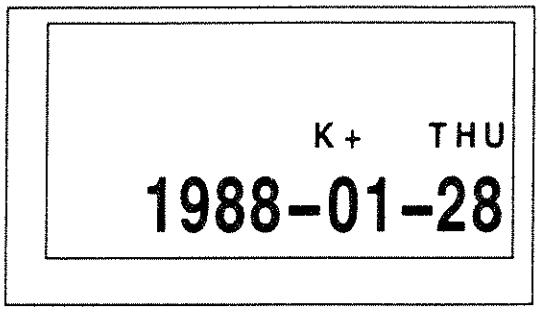
87 DATE 10 DATE
20 + +



50 =

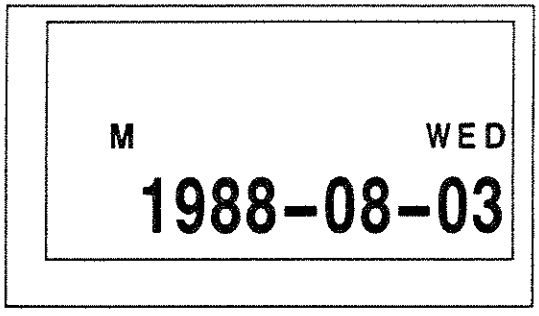


100 =

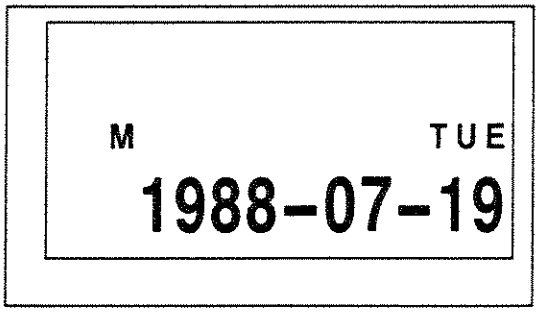


Example: What are the dates 15 days and 30 days before August 3, 1988? (Memory Calculation)

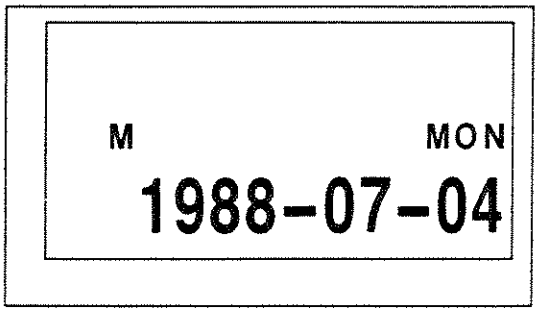
AC MC 88
DATE 8 DATE 3
M+



− 15 =



MR − 30 =



10 Calculator Function

- Pressing the [C] (clear) key cancels the latest numeric entry only.
- Incorrect entry of an operator ([+], [−], [×], [÷]) can be corrected by pressing the key corresponding to the correct operator.
- Pressing the [AC] (all clear) key cancels an entire entry.
- Pressing the [MC] (memory clear) key clears memory contents.
- Double entry of an operator ([+], [−], [×], [÷]) makes the numeric value followed by the double entry a constant.
- Besides symbols for each operator, the following indicators also appear on the display:
  M: Numeric value in independent memory
  K: Constant calculation being performed
  E: Error condition
- The error condition is released by pressing the [AC] or [C] key.
- Calculations should be performed after first pressing the [AC] key.

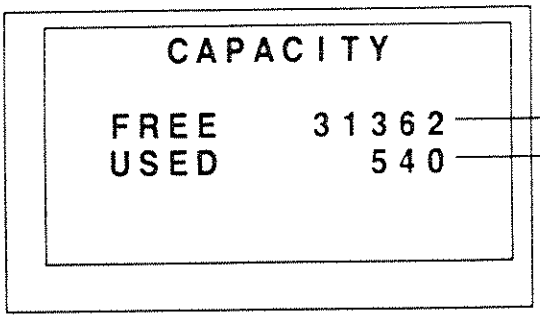
	[AC]	0.
53 + 123 − 63 =	53 [+] 123 [−] 63 [=]	113.
963 × (23 − 56) =	23 [−] 56 [×] 963 [=]	−31779.
(56 × 3 − 89) ÷ 5.2 + 63 =	56 [×] 3 [−] 89 [÷]	
	5.2 [+] 63 [=]	78.19230769
123456 × 741852 =	123456 [×] 741852 [=]	E 9.158608051
	[C]	9.158608051
	[AC]	0.
√3 × 5 =	3 [√] [×] 5 [=]	8.660254035
12 + 23 =	23 [+] [+] 12 [=]	K+ 35.
45 + 23 =	45 [=]	K+ 68.
78 + 23 =	78 [=]	K+ 101.
7 − 5.6 =	5.6 [−] [−] 7 [=]	K− 1.4
2 − 5.6 =	2 [=]	K− −3.6
2.3 × 12 =	12 [×] [×] 2.3 [=]	K× 27.6
4.5 × 12 =	4.5 [=]	K× 54.
45 ÷ 9.6 =	9.6 [÷] [÷] 45 [=]	K÷ 4.6875
78 ÷ 9.6 =	78 [=]	K÷ 8.125
12% of 1500	1500 [×] 12 [%]	180.
Percentage of 660 against 880	660 [÷] 880 [%]	75.
15% add-on of 2500	2500 [×] 15 [%] [+]	2875.
25% discount of 3500	3500 [×] 25 [%] [−]	2625.
What will the selling price and profit be when the purchasing price of an item is $480 and the profit rate to the selling price is 25%?	480 [+] 25 [%]	640.
	[−]	160.
If you made $80 last week and $100 this week, what is the percent increase?	100 [−] 80 [%]	25.
80 × 9 = 720	[MC] 80 [×] 9 [M+]	M 720.
−) 50 × 6 = 300	50 [×] 6 [M−]	M 300.
20 × 3 = 60	20 [×] 3 [M+]	M 60.
480	[MR]	M 480.

11 Reference

11-1 Capacity Display

The current number of character spaces used in memory as well as the remaining number of character spaces can be displayed. This operation can be performed in either the input mode or the output mode.

SHIFT CAPA

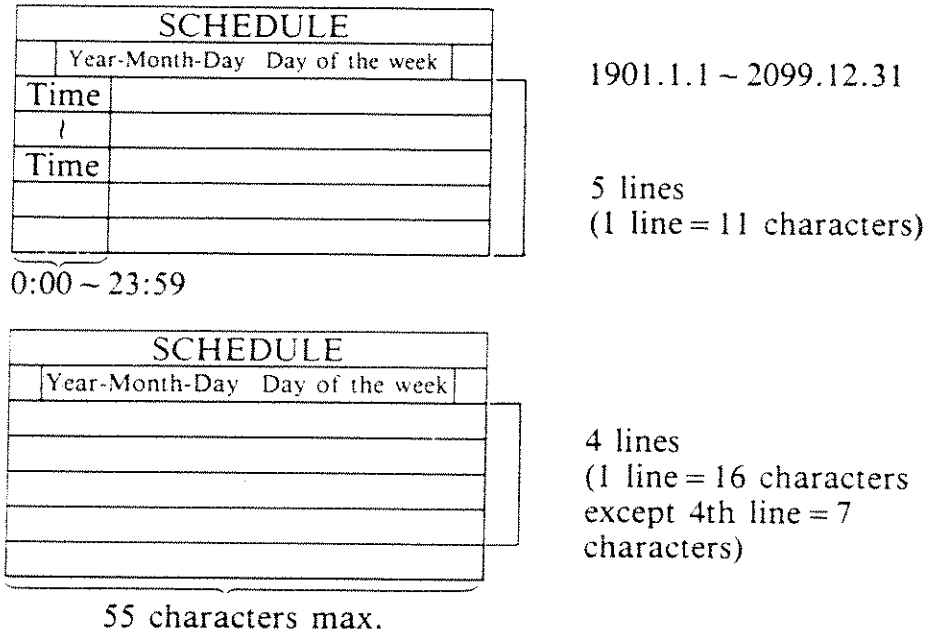


- The capacity display can be shown without pressing the SHIFT key in the CALC and CALENDAR modes.
- The capacity display values following the all clear procedure are shown on page 46.

11-2 Data Storage Format

The following illustrations show the data storage format for each memory type.

TYPE	DATA STORAGE FORMAT
TEL	NAME (96 characters max.) / NUMBER (90 characters max.)
MEMO	MEMO (96 characters max.); 6 lines (1 line = 16 characters)

TYPE	DATA STORAGE FORMAT
SCHED-ULE	

A maximum of 96 characters can be stored for each data item (90 characters for telephone mode items and 55 characters for schedule items). The cursor changes to "▦" when input reaches the sixth character before the data item limit.

11-3 Counting Characters

The following values must be added to the number of characters input when using the TEL, MEMO, and SCHEDULE areas to adjust for internal processing requirements.

Function	Condition	Additional characters
TEL		2
MEMO		1
SCHEDULE	First data input for month	3
	First data input for date	2
	When time is specified	2 or 4*
	When data are stored	1
CALENDAR	First reverse field display in the month	6
Password (for secret area)		0
LETTER MEMORY		1

* 4 characters when hours (time to time) are specified.

11-4 Sort Sequence for "NAME" Field in TEL Mode

Data entered in the TEL mode are automatically sorted in alphabetical order according to the first letter entered for NAME.

1	Space	17	+	33	;	49	K	65	a	81	q
2	÷	18	,	34	<	50	L	66	b	82	r
3	×	19	−	35	=	51	M	67	c	83	s
4	√	20	.	36	>	52	N	68	d	84	t
5	£	21	/	37	?	53	O	69	e	85	u
6	→	22	0	38	@	54	P	70	f	86	v
7	!	23	1	39	A	55	Q	71	g	87	w
8	"	24	2	40	B	56	R	72	h	88	x
9	#	25	3	41	C	57	S	73	i	89	y
10	$	26	4	42	D	58	T	74	j	90	z
11	%	27	5	43	E	59	U	75	k	91	~
12	&	28	6	44	F	60	V	76	l		
13	'	29	7	45	G	61	W	77	m		
14	(	30	8	46	H	62	X	78	n		
15	)	31	9	47	I	63	Y	79	o		
16	*	32	:	48	J	64	Z	80	p		

11-5 Error Messages

Messages	Possible causes	What to do
DATA NOT FOUND NO RECORD!!	Search procedure attempted when no data stored.	Press ⇦, ⇨ or C and input again.
DATA NOT FOUND	1. No data item matches specified criteria. 2. Data storage attempted while in output mode.	1. Press ⇦, ⇨ or C and input again. 2. Press ⇦, ⇨ and DATA to enter input mode, and then press SET.
CAN'T BE DELETED SET "IN" MODE	Schedule mode delete attempted while in output mode.	Press DATA to enter input mode.
PASSWORD NOT REGISTERED	🔑 pressed in output mode when no password is registered.	Press DATA to enter input mode and register password.
PASSWORD MISMATCH INPUT PASSWORD:?	Input password does not match registered password.	Enter correct password.
*** CAUTION *** Memory contents were broken	1. Abnormal data caused by strong impact, static electricity, etc. 2. Hardware problem	1. Reset memory, erasing all memory contents. 2. Consult with your nearest Casio dealer.

Specifications

Model: SF-4000

Data storage

Functions:

Telephone/memo/schedule data storage/recall, calendar display, marker, letter memory, secret area, editing, capacity display, auto display

Character storage capacity: 31,902 characters

Calculation

Functions:

Arithmetic, constants for +/−/×/÷, independent memory, percentages, square roots, 20-digit approximations, date calculations other, mixed calculations

Digit capacity: 10

Decimal system: Full-floating with underflow

Error check: "E" display and suspension of calculation operation

General

Display element: 95 × 47-dot (16-column × 6-line) LCD

Main component: C-MOS LSI

Power supply: 3 lithium batteries (CR2025)

Power consumption: 0.04W

Battery life: Approx. 130 hours (continuous use)

Auto power off: Approx. 6 minutes after last key operation

Operating temperature: 0°C ~ 40°C (32°F ~ 104°F)

Dimensions:

Unfolded: 7H × 126W × 145mmD ($^1/_4$"H × 5"W × $5^3/_4$"D)

Folded: 14H × 126W × 74mmD ($^1/_2$"H × 5"W × $2^7/_8$"D)

Weight: 136g (4.8oz) including batteries